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REPORT.
MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND
McLEAN HOSPITAL
1892.

59,468

Serial

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MCLEAN HOSPITAL WAVERLEY MASS.

E. S. Adams, del.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

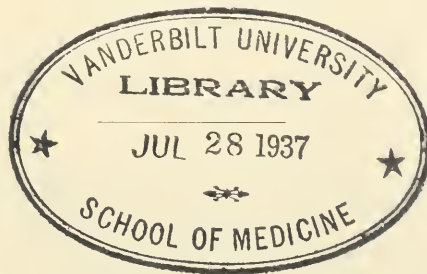
OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

AND

McLEAN HOSPITAL

1892



BOSTON

L. BARTA & CO., PRINTERS, 148 HIGH STREET

1893

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the year 1892.

THE Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to prepare the annual report of that Board to the Corporation and to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and the reports of the other officers respectfully submit the following report: —

The expenses for the year 1892 and for 1891, added for purpose of comparison, have been,—

	1892.	1891.
On account of the Hospital,	\$151,996.87	\$135,663.27
„ „ „ McLean Hospital,	158,120.75	151,419.57
„ „ „ Convalescent		
Home,	11,396.18	10,185.65
Total,	<u>\$321,513.80</u>	<u>\$297,268.59</u>
These expenses have been met by		
charges to patients	171,100.96	166,032.92
Income from various funds . . .	116,041.32	104,416.86
Subscription for Free Beds . . .	12,698 00	13,198.00
From profits of Massachusetts Hos- pital Life Insurance Company	10,000.00	10,000.00
Deficit drawn from General Fund	11,673.52	3,620.81

Examination of the accompanying reports shows an increase in the cost of caring for the Hospital patients, beyond the proportional increase of the numbers so cared for. Of the 3,325 patients admitted to the Hospital from January 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893, 713 paid board, in whole or in part; of the 3,203 so admitted in the year 1891, 637 paid

in whole or in part. In the year 1890 the patients in wards were 3,381; of these 835 paid in whole or in part. So that there does not seem to have been any substantial improvement in the numbers of those able or willing to pay for their maintenance in the Hospital. When it is remembered that the cost of hospital care is steadily increasing, and must of necessity still further increase, and that the sum of money accepted by the Trustees for the care of a patient in the general wards is \$10 per week, being, for the year past, \$4.54 less than the average weekly cost of maintaining such patient; it becomes evident, either that the funds for free beds must be increased, or that the use of the Hospital must be more closely restricted to those able to pay its charges.

The authorities of the Hospital make as careful scrutiny as is possible of the persons presenting themselves for admission to its wards and encourage whenever they can the effort on the part of the latter to contribute something towards defraying their hospital expenses. But the cases in which the charities of the institution are seriously imposed upon must be very few, and the Trustees do not believe that any restriction greater than that now practised in the admission of free patients can be enforced without a degree of hardship and suffering which this community has not hitherto been willing to witness.

The McLean Hospital appears from the Treasurer's statement to be more nearly self-sustaining than the Hospital. The expenses were \$158,120.75 and the amount charged to patients was \$143,571.61 — the difference between these two amounts was reduced by income from various Hospital funds to \$3,448.54 and this sum has been charged to the General Fund.

The following donations and legacies have been received during the year: —

Donation of Samuel Cabot and Arthur T. Cabot to the "Samuel Cabot Fund for Pathological Investigation"	\$485.00
Bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bowditch, unrestricted	5,000.00
Bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bowditch, for Convalescent Home	5,000.00
Donation of Miss Helen C. Bradlee, "Income to be used to make more comfortable women patients of the McLean Hospital who have known better days"	50,000 00
Bequest of Charles W. Faulkner to be called "The Charles W. Faulkner Fund," income unrestricted	2,940.00
Donation for a fund to be called the "Stephen P. H. May Fund," income for free beds . . .	1,000 00

It will be remembered that the Hospital has already a monument of Miss Bradlee's generosity in the Bradlee Ward and Theatre; and it will be seen upon a later page of this report that Mr. George P. Upham proposes to build on the grounds at Waverley a house, complete in all its appointments, for nine patients.

The number of children treated in the wards of the Hospital during the year was less than in the year 1891. If the smaller number is the result of a belief that the Hospital does not wish to undertake the care of children, the Trustees desire to again say that children are willingly received, and to express the opinion that both the old and the young gain something from each other in the peculiar associations of the Hospital.

No new buildings have been added to the Hospital, but Wards C and D have been thoroughly repaired during the year; a new dining-room for the nurses has been made in the centre, and a medical lecture room in the rotunda.

The well-proved usefulness of the Bradlee ward has, naturally, drawn attention to some of the defects in the older operating amphitheatre, and there seems now no good reason for hesitating to give to general surgery the safeguards that have been found so effectual in the special departments to which the Bradlee ward is assigned.

In all the recent reports of the Trustees, allusion has been made to one of the great needs of the Hospital, a ward for contagious diseases.

The appeal to the public for the purpose of securing the means to erect such a building had already been written when it was learned that a benefactor, who desires, for the present at least, to remain unknown, had offered to provide the Hospital with a ward for contagious diseases. The arrangement for its construction is so generous that the Trustees now feel that this most serious defect in our Hospital administration can be fully relieved.

The Warren Memorial Prize of \$500 was awarded by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital to John Strahan, M. D., of Belfast, Ireland, for his essay on "Rickets."

In March Dr. Reginald H. Fitz resigned his position as Pathologist to the Hospital; and later in the year Dr. Wm. F. Whitney, Assistant Pathologist, was elected to the place. Dr. Fred. I. Knight resigned as physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat, and was subsequently elected to the Board of Consultation.

In October, Dr. S. W. Langmaid, physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat, resigned, and Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Jr., was elected to one of the vacancies in this department.

Dr. Franklin H. Hooper, physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat, died November 22, and

on the 20th of November the Trustees placed upon their records the following minute:—

“ The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital desire to place on record an expression of their appreciation of the valuable services of Dr. Franklin H. Hooper, as a member of the Hospital Staff; of their recognition of his eminent professional gifts, of his skill, ability, and zeal, and of the modesty which accompanied these; of their respect for the fortitude and patience which he exhibited in his painful illness, and of their regret at his death in the full maturity of his powers, and in the midst of a career of ever-increasing honor to himself and usefulness to others.”

The continued extension of the field occupied by modern surgery has made it necessary to add two more to the number of surgical house pupils, and they now number six.

The report of the Superintendent of the McLean Hospital contains much that is encouraging with regard to the work of that division of the institution, and shows that, in spite of the many disadvantages in its surroundings, the Hospital has worthily sustained its reputation.

The Trustees are at last free to proceed with the development of the new establishment at Waverley. An agreement has been made for the sale of the buildings and lands of the Asylum at Somerville to the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation. The McLean Hospital has, in the three quarters of a century of existence, passed through all the stages in the history of the treatment of the insane. At its foundation it rescued the unfortunate lunatic from a state of hopeless misery; it has given him with each succeeding year the larger help that medical skill and increasing resources in every direction have made available. But the changes that have taken place in the vicinity

of the Asylum have long since made removal to a more secluded locality essential; the situation at Waverley is unsurpassed in suitable and attractive qualities. To enable the establishment, however, in its new home to maintain the position it has hitherto held, and to bring all the improvements of modern medicine to the diseased mind, will yet require liberal additions to the fund for new buildings and to the resources for their maintenance. In recognition of the present broader views upon the subject of insanity and its treatment, the title of McLean Asylum has been changed to McLean Hospital.

Additional land with serviceable house and barn adjoining the estate at Waverley has been purchased at an expense of \$8,000. On March 30, it was voted to proceed to the erection of two buildings at Waverley to represent the Belknap and the Appleton buildings on the old site at an estimated cost of \$288,622.00, including furniture and stable. At the same meeting a note from Mr. George P. Upham was read offering to erect at Waverley, in memory of his son, George P. Upham, Jr., under the direction of his own architect, a building similar to that known as the Appleton Ward for men at Somerville; the offer was gratefully accepted, and the building is in course of construction.

The accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1892 have been examined and found correct.

HENRY P. WALCOTT,
EDMUND DWIGHT,

Committee of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW ASYLUM AND GROUNDS TO THE TRUSTEES.

The Committee on New Asylum and Grounds begs leave to report progress in the performance of the duty assigned to them.

Thirteen meetings of the Committee for the transaction of business have been held during the year.

Two buildings corresponding to the Women's Appleton and Belknap, have been built on the Hospital grounds at Waverley and are now receiving their inside finish. The plans for these buildings were drawn by Messrs. Fehmer & Page, and the contract for construction was taken by Messrs. Connery & Wentworth for \$110,424.

Mr. George P. Upham having made the McLean Hospital the generous gift of a Men's Appleton building, to be called the Upham Memorial Building, plans were prepared by Mr. W. Y. Peters, approved by the Committee, and accepted by the Trustees. The contract for construction was taken by Messrs. Norcross Bros., but owing chiefly to delay caused by the strike of the granite cutters, all work above the cellar walls has been postponed till next spring when it will be vigorously pushed.

Plans for the Administration Building, prepared by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of the Women's Intermediate, of the Stable and two Gate Lodges, by Messrs. Fehmer & Page, have been accepted by the Trustees, and working drawings and specifications for the contractors are in progress.

Messrs. Shaw & Hunnewell have been asked to prepare plans for the Men's Intermediate and Bowditch, Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, for the Men's Belknap, Kitchen, Laundry, and Laboratory,

and Messrs. Fehmer & Page for the Women's Bow-ditch.

Of nine principal buildings, being four for each wing, with the Administration building including kitchen and laundry, one has been given to the Hospital, two are erected and in process of finishing. Of two more the plans have been accepted by the Trustees and the architects are preparing for bids from the contractors. Of four others the plans are still in the architects' offices.

Of these nine buildings, four, being the whole women's side, will be designed by Fehmer & Page, two by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, two by Shaw & Hunnewell, and one by W. Y. Peters.

The outside work on the Belknap and Appleton Buildings is finished, with the exception of the window sashes, doors, and balustrades of the verandas. The interiors are nearly ready for plastering.

Plans for heating, power, and electric plant are well advanced under the advice of Col. Levi R. Greene and C. J. H. Woodbury as consulting engineers. Plans and specifications for wiring for electric light the two buildings now erected (Appleton and Belknap), having been made by Messrs. Stone & Webster, the contract for the work has been taken by the General Electric Co. for \$2,985, the two competing bids being \$3,900 and \$4,133.70.

Plans for the water supply have been made by Marshall M. Tidd, as engineer. All the 6 in. and 8 in. pipe required has been contracted for with the McNeal Pipe & Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J., at \$25.50 per ton delivered on board cars at Waverley. The contract amounts to about \$2,500. An iron stand-pipe 45 feet high by 25 diameter, holding 150,000 gallons, or four days' supply, has been contracted for with the Cunningham Iron Works, South Boston, for

\$3,970. The surface of the water in this pipe when full will stand about 45 feet higher than the roof of the highest building.

The following statement from Mr. Curtis shows in detail the amount of work done under his direction, and the cost.

Description of work done on the grounds of the McLean Hospital at Waverley for the year ending December 10, 1892.

From the sites of the Administration Kitchen, and Laboratory, Upham, Women's Belknap and Appleton there was removed,—

1,774 cu. yds. of loam at 26 cts. per yd.	\$ 461.24
5.875 „ „ „ subsoil at 28 cts. to 32 cts per yd.	1,774 40
26 „ „ boulders at \$1.50	39 00
1,973 „ „ ledge at \$1.75	3,452 75
Grading around buildings by day's work and general work on the grounds	392.59
2,193 ft. of finished road cost	3,826.95
4,016 „ „ unfinished „ „	2,544 45
Water supply for Upham Building cost	262 44
200 ft. of Terrace Wall in front of Women's Belk- nap cost	541.00
Land drains and drainage cost	402 99
236 ft. of 8-in. sewer cost	408.80
Engineering cost	1,630.05
	\$15,736.66

FROM JOS. H. CURTIS.

JAN. 21, 1893.

The accounts of the Treasurer show that \$58,400.72 has been charged to the Building Fund during the past year, of which \$40,000 has been paid Messrs Connery & Wentworth on account of work done on the buildings, and about \$15,000 for roads, walls, grading, drains, and excavation of cellars. Messrs. Fehmer & Page have received \$2,500 on account of their commission. The balance of \$900.72 is made up of several small items.

Plans for water supply contemplate using the water from springs on our own land as far as it will go, and to draw upon the Watertown Water Works for the rest.

For sewerage, it is possible that acting in concert with the town of Belmont, connection may be made with the Metropolitan sewer. If not, the sewage may be disposed of under the surface of our own land. But as we should eventually join the Metropolitan system, the Committee is impressed with the advantage of avoiding the expense of a system which would be but temporary.

EDMUND DWIGHT,

Secretary.

Feb. 1, 1893.

PLAN OF
Mc. LEAN HOSPITAL LANDS
 AT
WAVERLY
 BELMONT, MASSACHUSETTS.
 Area 176 Acres.
 1893.

SCALE OF FEET
 0 50 100 150 200



Joseph H. Curtis,
 Landscape Architect and Gardener,
 Boston, Mass.



- A Administration House
- B Upham Memorial for Men
- C Balkeup House
- D Intermediate House
- E Bowditch House
- F Gymnasium
- G Belknap House for Women
- H Appleton House
- I Intermediate House
- J Bowditch House
- K Gymnasium
- L Amusement Hall, Kitchen and Laboratory
- M Superintendent
- N Pumping, Heating and Electric Station
- O Stables
- P Gate Lodges
- Q Farm Cottage
- R Green Houses

NOTE: Contour on North and West Side 85 Feet above Mean Low Tide.
 North Side 80
 East of South Pier 75
 East of Administration House 70



DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW McLEAN
HOSPITAL.

The grounds of the hospital are in the town of Belmont at the village of Waverley, having an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres. They present an uneven surface, the central parts rising one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet higher than at the entrance, with abrupt slopes near the boundaries to the east, south, and west. To the east there are wide views of Boston, the harbor, and neighboring cities; and to the south and west one looks over the village and the famous Waverley oaks, said to be four centuries old, into the valley of Charles River, and sees the suburban regions of Brighton, Brookline, Watertown, Newton, and Waltham, with beautiful distant views beyond, including the Blue Hills of Milton in the south. The ground rises in irregular terraces, and the middle one of these has been chosen as the site of the main group of buildings, the principal ones facing the southwest. The higher ground behind them is covered with a forest growth that affords protection from the northerly and easterly winds, and one half of the estate is heavily timbered woodland, especially on the side toward the east and south. When these long slopes and picturesque terraces have a few lawn openings and driveways it will make a beautiful park; and there will be a cottage here and there and walks leading to quiet retreats under the great trees with their curative influences of peacefulness and repose.

The irregularity of the surface made it difficult to fix the sites of the different buildings, and to properly arrange them in their relations to each other. But it is found that this has aided in gaining the desired result of giving each building an individual and domestic character, unlike those of an institution.

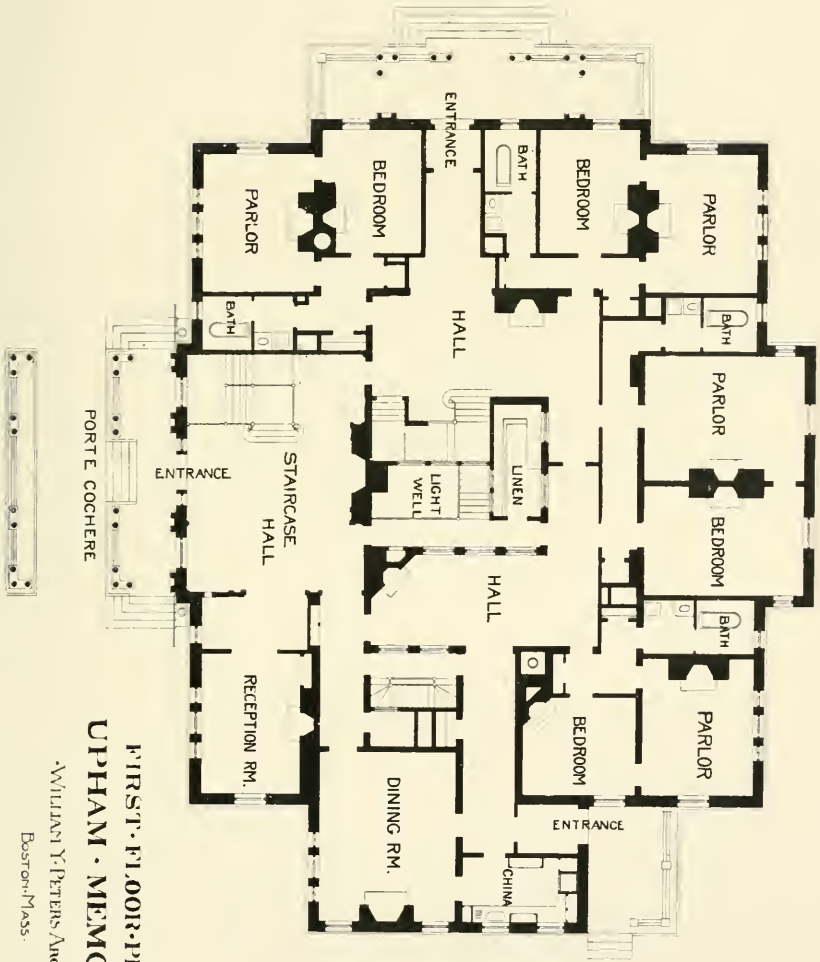
This effect is increased by varying their styles of architecture, and the materials of which they are constructed, and by placing them at distances apart of 125 to 250 feet. This arrangement affords an effective separation of each household from its neighbors. All these conditions of pleasing situation and surroundings are such as to have a remedial influence of the highest value. The desirability of attaining these conditions has led to this departure from the practice of placing such buildings near together for the sake of efficiency, ease, and economy of management. The welfare of the patients as individuals requires that their residences shall be as homelike and free from harmful influences as possible. Proper organization and management will meet the economic requirements, and with the new order of nurses, their trustworthiness and efficiency now permit this most desirable improvement in hospital construction.

The main group consists of seven buildings for patients; they are connected as to their basements by a low covered way, so arranged as to appear from outside like an ordinary garden wall about five feet high. In addition to these is the central, or administration building, with others annexed for the laboratory, entertainment hall, kitchen, workshops, and boiler house, extending a considerable distance in the rear; there is also to be a gymnasium for men, and another for women, and small special hospital buildings for a few acute cases of each sex.

Detached from the main group by a distance of about seven hundred feet is the Upham Memorial Building, affording for men an accommodation similar to that given women by the Appleton Building. Its distance from the main group and the absence of any connecting corridor leads to an administration which will be largely independent.



UPHAM MEMORIAL.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 UPHAM MEMORIAL

WILLIAM T. PETERS ARCHITECT
 BOSTON, MASS.

The interior construction of all the buildings is alike in many particulars that may be included in a general description. The main corridors and hallways are enclosed by brick walls, with floors of brick laid on Guastavino arches. The partitions between rooms, where not of brick, are made of terra cotta blocks. All furring is of porous terra cotta, forming an air space within the wall, no wooden lathing or furring being used. All floors are deafened with plastering between the upper and under flooring. This construction tends to make the rooms sound proof and fire proof. Stand-pipes connected with the water tower are carried through each building to the roof, with outlets and hose on each floor. These corridors are nowhere used as parlors, with patients' rooms on either side, in common hospital fashion, but they serve only as passages, ending in parlors of good size, which are sunny corner rooms in almost all cases. The corridors are also carefully provided with light by alcoves and in the open spaces for stairways, which have easy flights, broad landings, and ornamental spindle work. It is everywhere sought to gain a domestic style of construction and homelike effects.

The rooms are generally arranged with doors between so that they can be used singly, or in suites of two or more. Those in the buildings for the more quiet classes of patients nearly all have fireplaces, and these are provided liberally in the sitting-rooms of all the houses. There is an ample closet for nearly every room, and the larger closets, store-rooms, linen-rooms, bath and toilet rooms are well lighted by windows in the outer walls.

The windows generally have large panes of glass in the lower sashes; in the women's department there are generally no guards for these windows, except the

screens of wire gauze in common use. Some of the larger windows, of parlors, etc., have ornamental iron balconies; awnings will be used in summer in these places, and common folding blinds elsewhere. In the men's department the windows are treated somewhat differently, with the effect of security in places where it is needed. Electric lighting is to be used in all the buildings.

The system of heating and ventilation is designed to be free from all avoidable complication, and suited to the requirements of domestic life; each house is treated independently of all others except that all in the main connected group are supplied with steam from a central boiler-house. It is conducted in large mains through the basement corridors already described, with branches to the several buildings. This steam-heating is by indirect radiation, and distribution is effected by placing in the basement underneath nearly every room its independent heating stack, covered with metal, to which cold air is brought through ducts from openings in the outer walls. In each room the general arrangement is to place the hot-air register near the floor by the fireplace, the hot-air ducts rising in the chimney stack. The sizes of these ducts are arranged upon the basis of an allowance of about one hundred square inches of clear area for the inlet of warm air to a room of the average size of eleven by fourteen feet, having about one hundred and fifty square feet of floor space, and a cubic space of fifteen hundred feet. The inlet opening, two thirds of a square foot in area, will admit forty-eight hundred cubic feet of air in an hour at an entering velocity of two feet per second. The air of the room can thus be changed completely about three times each hour.

Ventilation is effected by as simple means as possible, with reliance upon natural forces and the tendency

of warm air to rise in ducts kept properly warm by being placed in the inner walls. For each room there is an outlet opening near the ceiling, and another near the floor, leading into the same ventilating duct. These outlets correspond in size to the inlets, and the exit ducts lead directly upwards to a chamber placed in the highest part of the roof. In the principal buildings there are two to four of these chambers permitting the ducts to enter them by short, lateral distances. The sides and floors of the chambers are covered with metal, and heat from steam-pipes, when required, will accelerate the outflow of air through louvered openings or copper ventilators. The dampers of the fireplaces are kept closed when there is no fire in them. No attempt is made to ventilate any room by a comparatively small outlet-duct leading upward directly to the outer air; this would act at times, particularly in cold weather, like an unused chimney flue and permit the downward flow of cold air. The simple principle of the system adopted, by which a constant outflow is determined, is in the placing of an intervening body of warm air, at a high level, between the rooms to be ventilated and the outer air. This provision, if adequate in size should always prevent the reversal of currents in ventilation. In the rooms to be ventilated the more or less rapid outflow of air is determined by simply opening or closing the upper register. The lower opening, having no valves to close it, in its register covering, is therefore always open, and the ventilation, though less active, goes on constantly by being simply let alone.

The attic rooms have a special arrangement for heating,—it is the transom system. A large supply of warm air is delivered in the upper halls and corridors, and entering the rooms through open transoms over the doors it warms the rooms, the circulation be-

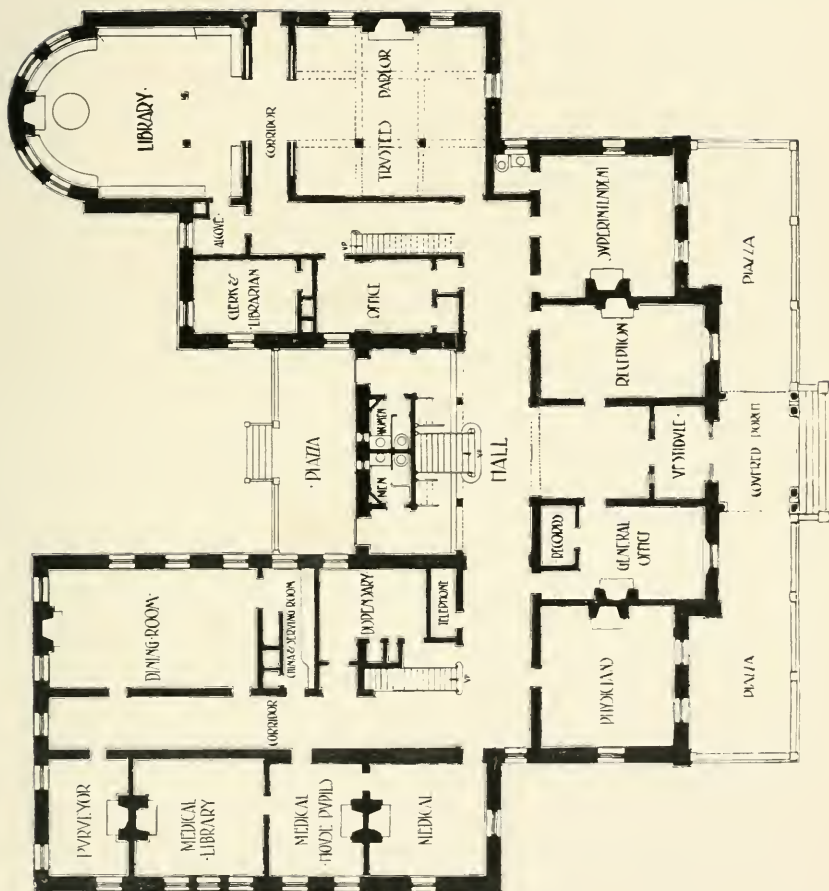
ing accelerated by the chilling and downward flow of the air at the windows. The ventilation essential to this system is by outlets near the floor in all cases ; if, otherwise, there were open outlets near the ceiling, and on a level with the transom inlets, the warm air would tend to pass immediately out without warming the room.

Lavatories, bath and toilet rooms, have, in each set of these apartments, a ventilating shaft built of terracotta blocks, extending upward directly to the outer air, without danger of communication with the ventways of any living rooms. Its liberal size,—two by two and a half feet in the clear,—and its being always warmed, prevents down draughts. These shafts are incidentally warmed by the waste heat from the risers of the steam-pipes as they pass to the vent-chambers before described ; there is also utilization of waste heat from the risers of the hot-water pipes that serve the lavatories, etc. These rooms are all practically well isolated, with their independent heating and ventilation. The perfection of modern appliances, together with such conditions as exist here, permit the adoption of domestic methods rather than the extreme isolation of such rooms required in a general hospital. They are of simple construction, all plumbing fixtures being exposed, with marble or tiled floors under them. The vent-shaft serves also as a pipe-shaft around which the fixtures are closely placed ; into and out of it all water, waste, and vent pipes directly pass above the floor level of any given room. Thus there are no traps or pipe-joints to leak in the spaces between the floors and the ceilings below. There are openings on each floor, covered by panels that can be taken off, so that access to the pipe-shafts, in which ladder rungs are fixed, can be easily had at all times for repairing the pipes and traps.



J. O. S. 1871

ADMINISTRATION HOUSE.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ADMINISTRATION HOUSE.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The plans for this building were made by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston. It stands as the centre of the main group, and has the appearance of a large, private residence, with broad terraces in front and rear, and an enriched central entrance and porch. The exterior is old colonial in style, and the materials are light yellow brick and white marble, with copper cornices and balustrades painted white, and a copper roof. There is a main building, rectangular in shape, of three stories and attic, and a wing of two stories and attic at either end, running back at right angles with the main axis. The total area covered by the building is 9,728 square feet, exclusive of piazzas.

The entrance leads through a wide vestibule to a spacious hall, and opposite is the main stairway, with a broad landing half way up, a large eastern window over it, and exits under it to the terrace and garden in the rear. The main corridor on the left leads to the offices and telephone room and to the dispensary, a roomy medical library, and dining-room in the west wing; on the right, to the reception rooms and other offices, and to a large parlor, and general library and reading-room for patients in the east wing. The last two rooms, by opening double doors, can be thrown together for assemblies of patients, etc., on special occasions. The second and third floors are entirely occupied as the residence of the medical staff and household officials and the servants of the house. There is a general parlor and a liberal allowance of space for the private rooms, closets, etc., while care has been taken to gain the effects of a homelike appearance and the comfort of a dwelling house.

At the rear end of the west wing, a corridor leads back to the laboratory and service building, which con-

tains the entertainment hall, kitchen, etc., and is also the residence of the employes. From the entrance to this building the corridor leads westward to the house occupied by men patients. In the basement of this wing is the store-keeper's office and storerooms, and the officer's kitchen; under the other wing is the dining-room for women nurses. Here, also, begins the corridor that leads to the houses occupied by women.

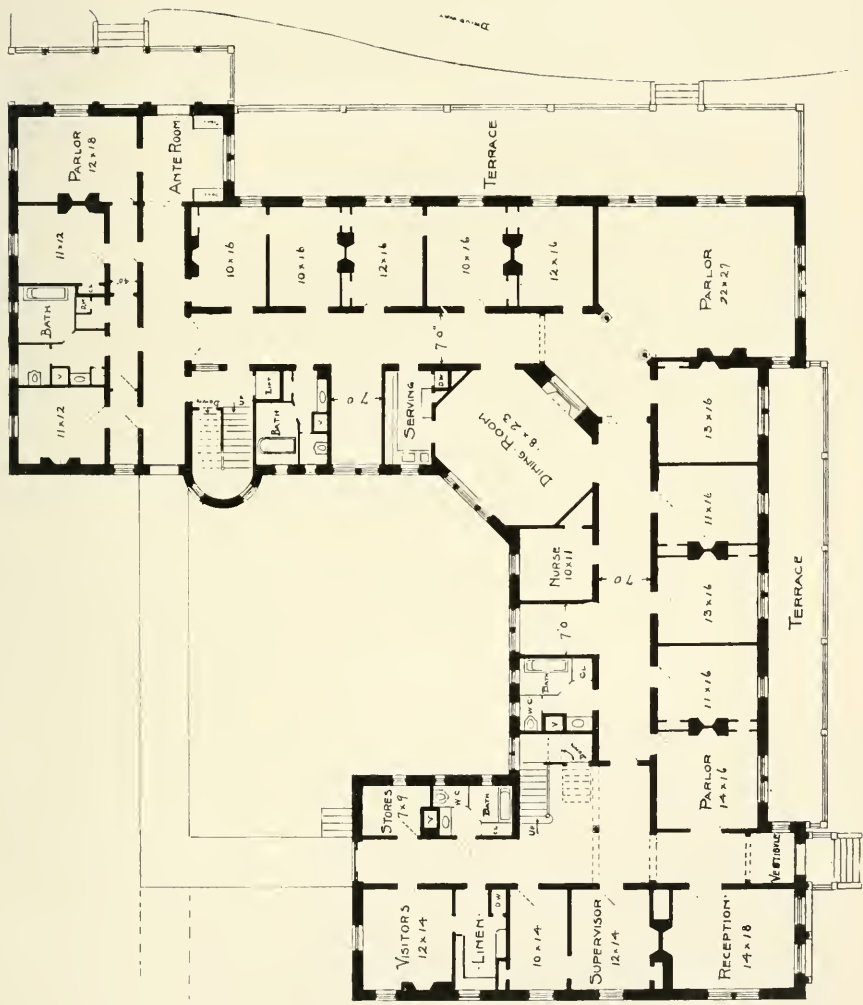
BELKNAP BUILDING.

The Belknap Building, of which Messrs. Fehmer & Page were architects, covers an area of 8,642 square feet, and will lodge thirty patients. It stands 156 feet to the southeast of the administration building, and is connected with it by the basement corridor before described, which leads to two entrances at the rear of the building. The exterior is of Eastern red brick laid with English bond. The trimmings are buff Amherst stone. The walls are vaulted, and the roof covered with dark Brownsville slates. The main house faces the southwest, and a wing extending easterly faces the southeast; there are two other entrances — the main one in front and the other at the eastern end of the wing. This arrangement, with the two stairways, divides the house into four distinct sections on each of the two floors, and each section has a lavatory and other necessary service rooms. By the aid of other devices, the rooms may be used in small groups for three or six patients each, or single rooms may be isolated from all the others. The rooms occupied by patients are all exposed to the sun at some time of the day, and nearly all face the southeast or southwest; the service rooms look out upon a large garden, the sides of which are formed by the buildings and the low covered ways. This building, being the one of those for women that stands nearest the administra-



BELKNAP HOUSE.

1892



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BELKNAP HOUSE.

tion building, has in the section first entered from the corridor the rooms for linen, stores, and a visitors' room, besides the room for the supervisor of the service of that group of buildings. The front entrance opens into the same hall opposite the main stairway, and the reception-room at the left of the entrance will serve also as a music-room, so isolated that patients will not be disturbed by the sounds from it.

The corridor extending to the right from a door in the entrance hall that can be closed, leads to a group of five front rooms, opposite which is a lavatory and toilet-room, a nurse's room, and an alcove to let in light. At the end of this corridor is a large general parlor,—a south corner room admitting sunlight all day. Opposite this parlor at the intersection of the main corridor with that leading to the east wing is a large dining-room which is an elongated octagon in shape, with two entrance doors and an adjoining serving-room, communicating with the kitchen below by a lift. In the wing is another group of five single rooms for patients, and opposite them, a lavatory and alcove. The corridor here opens both into a stairway and hall, by which there is an exit to the garden, or into another cross corridor leading to a large vestibule forming a sitting-room, from which there is an outside door, opening upon the eastern porch and terrace. The corridor beyond this extends to the Appleton building. Behind the cross corridor, and separated from it by a lobby, are two isolating rooms, with private lavatory, etc., a small serving-room and lift, and a sitting-room. It is here that certain new-coming patients may be received and remain a few days, or be secluded when very ill.

The second floor has a like arrangement of rooms, except that over the supervisor's and office rooms is a group of four that may be used for the partial isolation

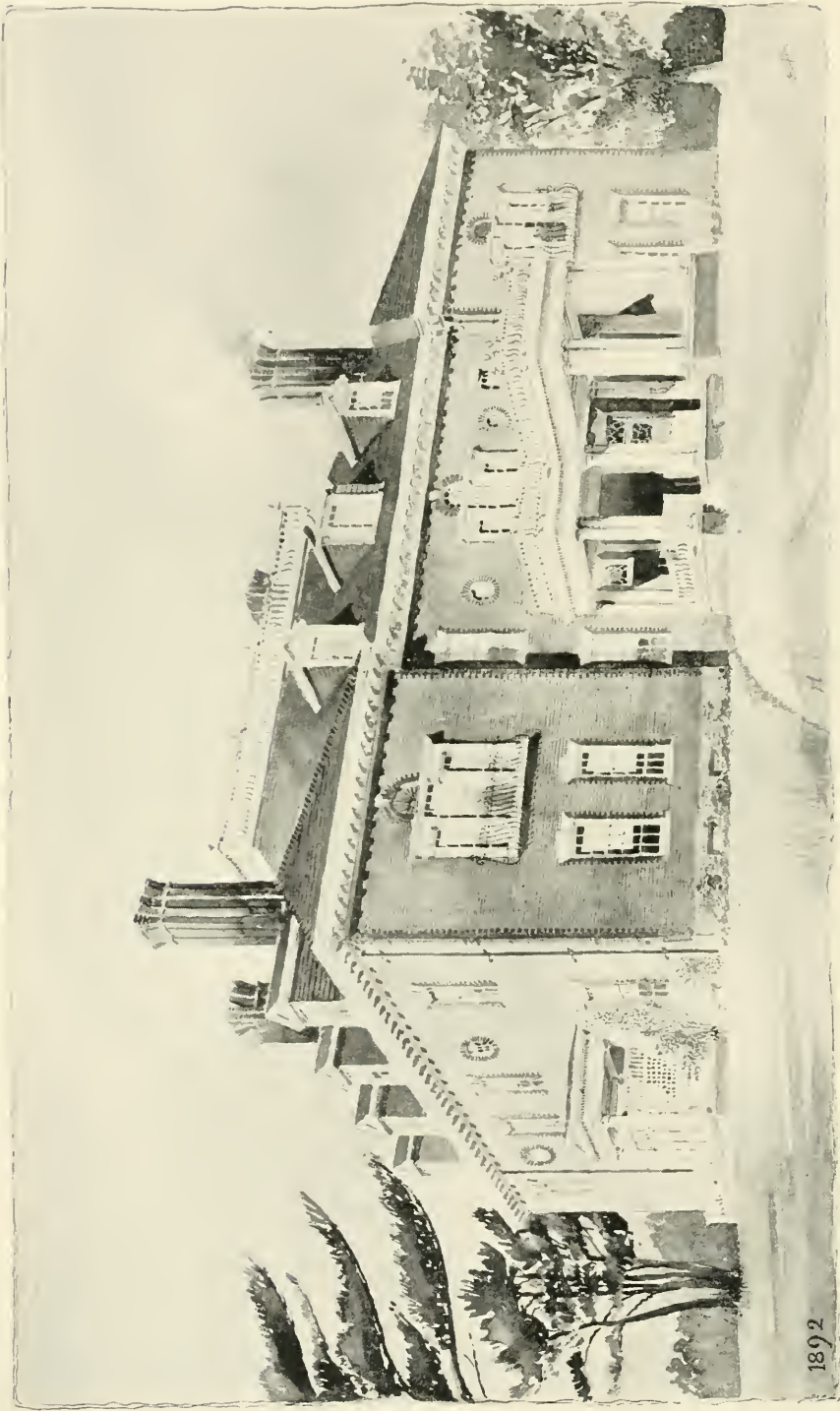
of special cases. At the end of the east wing is also a large parlor, where in adjoining rooms, one, two, or three persons may have seclusion and quietude.

In the attic are commodious rooms for about twenty nurses with accessories of lavatories, etc., and a large sunny sitting-room over the general parlors of the wards below.

In the basement under the dining-room there is a kitchen, pantry, with refrigerator, etc., small store-room, lavatory, clothes-room and sitting-room for servants. It is proposed that much of the cooking for the patients in each building shall be done in its own kitchen. This will tend to economy in the consumption of food by improving the manner of serving and preventing waste.

APPLETON BUILDING.

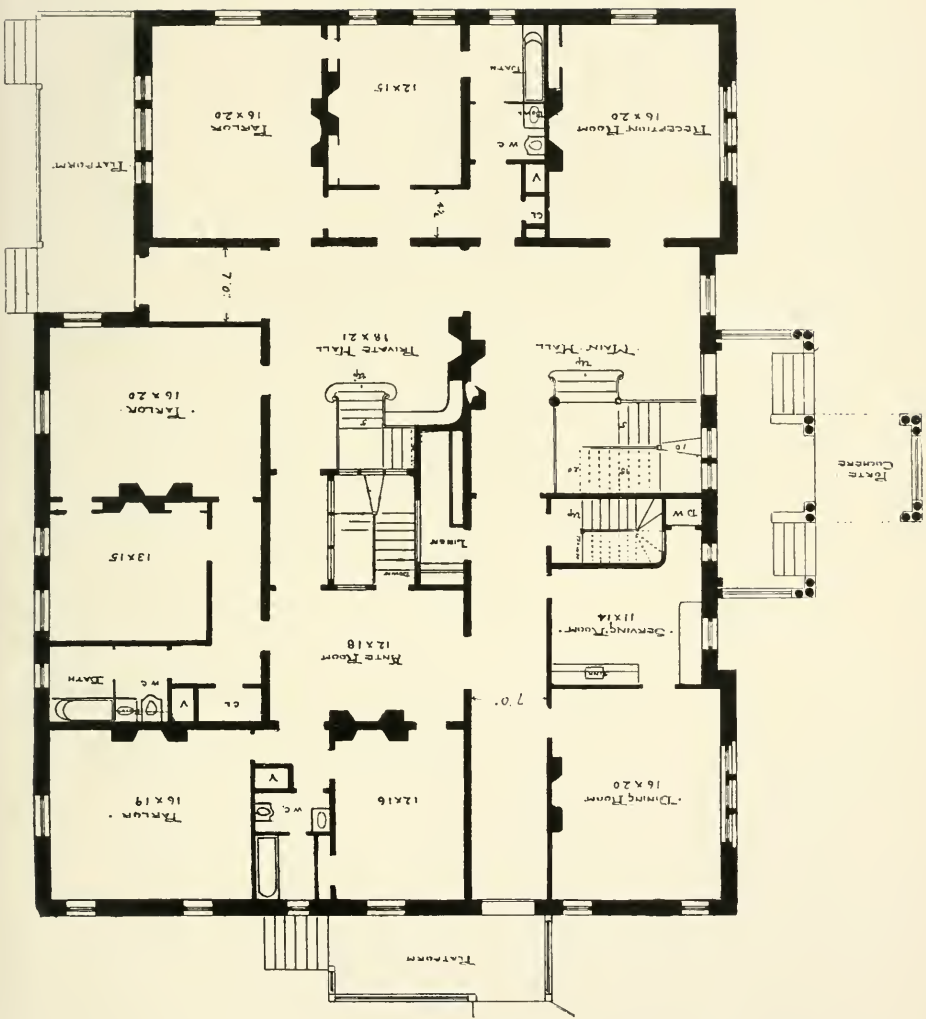
This building, of which Messrs. Fehmer & Page were architects, covers an area of fifty-five hundred square feet, and has a basement, two stories, and attic. It stands one hundred and sixty-two feet to the southeast of the Belknap, connected with it by the corridor which leads into the basement underneath a porch and first floor entrance in the rear. It is nearly square, and its main entrance, with a large porch and *porte cochère*, is on the northwest side, facing the Belknap as last described. The exterior is of so-called bench brick laid with Flemish bond with white points. The window trimmings are of white marble; the underpinning is of cut granite; the porches, cornices, dormers, etc., are of wood, the roof slated. The entrance hall is spacious and well lighted, and contains a fireplace and handsome stairway communicating only with the second floor, with broad landings, ornamental railings, and spindle work. On the right of the entrance is a reception-room with



1892

APPLETON HOUSE.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN, APPLETON HOUSE.



an outlook toward the fine view in front to the southwest. On the left of the hall a corridor leads beyond the stairway to a private enclosed staircase extending from basement to attic. Beyond this is a serving-room and a dining-room, and an exit to the porch and open grounds in the rear, well shaded by trees.

There are eight suites of rooms in the two stories of the house, each including a parlor, chamber, and private lavatory, bath, and closets. Three of these suites are on the first floor, and are separated from the hall and rooms previously described by a thick wall running from the front to the rear of the building in both stories, so that the east half may be effectively isolated from the other rooms near the main entrance and those above it. There is a door at each end of the main hall and corridor, opening through the division-wall into two other halls on the east side, each having a fireplace. The front and rear halls are separated by a handsome stairway and a large well by which they are abundantly lighted. The front hall has in its front a suite of rooms facing the southwest, and at its side another facing southeast; the parlor of each of these suites is a corner room with outlook both ways, there being between them a vestibule leading from the front hall to a covered porch that forms the south corner of the rectangle covered by the building. The porch can be enclosed in winter to form a sun-room and conservatory. A passage leads from the front to the rear hall, past the light-well, and another suite of rooms occupies the east corner of the building. A private stairway leads to the basement from the passage as well as from the front hall, affording egress by way of the corridor to the gardens and gymnasium in the rear of the Belknap.

The second floor has five corresponding suites of

rooms, over those described as on the first floor, including the reception and dining room, etc., and by the two stairways, private access can be had to each suite. A peculiar arrangement of these rooms permits direct and easy inspection of each one from the halls by the nurses, or each suite may be isolated, and with the outer doors closed, each chamber, when occupied by a disturbed patient, will be separated by an intervening lobby from the halls, and beyond the hearing of other patients. This house stands higher than any of the others, and faces the attractive outlook to the westward. The rooms on the easterly side have the fine view of Boston and its immediate vicinity over the thickly growing grove of trees near the building. Above the vestibule, and looking out over the porch at the south corner, is a sunny alcove, with a large window arranged for plants in winter.

The attic contains rooms for a head nurse and about sixteen nurses, with bath, closets, etc., liberally furnished. The basement contains a kitchen, under the dining-room, with pantry, refrigerator, etc., and a lift to the two stories above. There is also a clothes-room in the basement, and a sitting-room for the servants.

The heating and ventilating is by the method already described; and each toilet-room has a like arrangement of fixtures with a special pipe and vent-shaft.

THE UPHAM MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The Upham Memorial Building, of which Mr. William Y. Peters is the architect, is detached from the main group by about seven hundred feet, it covers an area of 7,500 square feet and has basement, two stories and attic. The exterior walls are of Somerville pressed brick with white Georgia marble trimmings. The underpinning of hammered Troy granite. The

roof covered with dark Eastern slate. The front entrance will be covered by a *porte-cochère* of white marble and there will be a covered porch of the same material at the eastern end. The style of the building is colonial. It is the counterpart of the Appleton Building for women, and affords like accommodations for men. Its distance from the other buildings and the absence of any connecting corridor, leads to an administration which will be largely independent. It stands to the westward of the administration building, and its main entrance, facing the latter, is on its northeasterly side where there is a *porte-cochère* and broad covered porch, leading to a spacious hall, which has a memorial character in its design. On the right of the entrance is a reception-room, and a passage leads to the dining-room, at the north end of the building. At the left of the entrance hall is a broad stairway leading to a capacious hall above, and beyond the stairs the hall opens into another near the front of the house, and thence a short corridor and vestibule leads to a covered porch and terrace on the south front. At each of the two corners of this front is a suite of rooms, including a parlor, chamber, and private toilet room, etc. There are nine such suites of rooms in the building, four on the first, and five on the second floor. The house is divided by a thick longitudinal wall, extending through both stories, thus affording seclusion of one half of the house from the other half when desired. In the west half of the house the front hall, already described, is connected by a passage with a rear hall, and between them is a second broad stairway, and a large well which gives an abundance of light to the interior. These intervening arrangements also aid in the seclusion of rooms when desired. There are two of the suites on the west side of the house, and these have an outlook to-

wards the valley of the Charles. A short corridor leads from the rear hall past the serving-room that adjoins the dining-room, to an exit upon a terrace at the northwest corner of the house, and out upon the grounds in the rear.

The second floor, with its five suites, that correspond closely with those on the first floor, has also a billiard and smoking room over the dining-room. All the rooms have fireplaces, ample closet room, etc., and nearly all the chambers are arranged with a special lobby intervening between them and the adjoining hall, so that the patient may have extreme quietude and seclusion from others when desired, or a disturbed patient may not annoy others.

The attic contains rooms for nurses, including a sitting-room, chamber and bath, for the supervisor and his wife who have charge of the building, and who are trained nurses. There are also rooms for a cook and housemaid. Other rooms afford accommodations for twelve men nurses, and there is space for storage. Two private stairways lead from the attic to the stories below, one passing directly to the basement.

The basement contains a large kitchen, pantry, refrigerator, and storeroom. There is also a dining-room for nurses and a sitting-room with outlook towards the west, the basement being above ground level on this side. A special arrangement for Turkish and plunge baths, etc., includes three rooms and a dressing-room.

The heating is by steam from a furnace in the basement, by indirect radiation, there being a separate stack of pipes in a metal casing for each room or group of rooms. The hot-air register of each room is near the floor, and by the side of the fireplace. The ventilation is by the simple system described in the other buildings.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

In accordance with the Fifth Article of the By-Laws the report of the accounts of the Massachusetts General Hospital, made up to the last day of December, 1892, is respectfully submitted to be laid before the Corporation at its annual meeting.

Dr. FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer, in account with the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Cr.

To Balance Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1891	\$9,028.51	By Cash paid Insurance	\$3,034.06
" Railroad Bond sold or matured	22,200.00	" " Annuitants	7,103.00
" One third profits Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.	10,000.00	" " Notes Receivable	615,832.50
" Donations and legacies	64,425.00	" " Taxes at Belmont	602.68
" Income from investments	135,854.56	" " Expenses of Hospital	151,996.87
" Board of paying patients at Asylum	143,571.61	" " Expenses of Asylum	158,420.75
" Board of paying patients at Hospital	25,513.35	" " Expenses of Convalescent Home	11,396.18
" Board of paying patients at Convalescent Home	2,016.00	" " Investments	431,145.35
" Subscribers for Free Beds (\$4,800 received for this purpose in 1891)	7,898.00	" " Library	341.36
" Subscribers for Free Beds for 1893 in advance	5,100.00	" " House for Resident Physician	9,471.36
" Premiums	15,395.21	" " Warren Prize Fund account	500.00
" Dr. Edward Cowles	799.07	" " Surgical Instrument Fund account	137.23
" Notes Payable	258,000.00	" " Dr. J. W. Pratt	657.87
" Sale of Land at Somerville	750,000.00	" " Land and Buildings for Asylum	58,400.72
		" Balance Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1892	1,061.38
			\$1,449,801.31
	\$1,449,801.31		

The expense of carrying on the business of the Corporation for the year 1892 has been \$321,513.80.

On account of Hospital	\$151,996.87	
„ „ „ McLean Asylum	158,120.75	
„ „ „ Convalescent Home	11,396.18	
		\$321,513.80

These expenses have been met from

Amount charged to patients	\$171,100.96	
Income from various funds	116,041.32	
Subscriptions for Free Beds for 1892	12,698.00	
Deficit drawn from the General Fund	21,673.52	
		\$321,513.80

The expenses at the Hospital have exceeded the receipts \$17,474; the expenses at the Convalescent Home have exceeded the receipts \$750.98; and the expenses at the McLean Hospital have exceeded the receipts \$3,448.54, making a deficit of \$21,673.52.

TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1892 :—

Expenses at the Hospital (See Table 4)	\$151,996.87
--	--------------

Receipts.

Income from Redman Fund (see Table 7)	\$27,306.78
„ „ Free Bed Funds (see Table 7)	42,129.94
„ „ funds, income unrestricted (see Table 7)	3,090.00
„ „ General Fund (see Table 7)	23,784.80
„ „ Free Bed Subscriptions (see Table 8)	12,698.00
Amount charged to patients	25,513.35
Deficit from General Fund	17,474.00
	<u>\$151,996.87</u>

TABLE No. 2.

McLEAN HOSPITAL.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1892 :---

Expenses at the Asylum (see Table 5) . . .		\$158,120.75
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Income from Funds for Beneficiaries . . .	\$5,400.60	
" " " " Female Beneficiaries	5,100.00	
" " Amusement Fund	600.00	
Amount charged to patients	<u>143,571.61</u>	
		<u>\$154,672.21</u>
Balance of expenses over receipts charged to the General Fund		<u><u>\$3,448.54</u></u>

TABLE No. 3.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Expenses and receipts for the year 1892 :—

Expenses at Convalescent Home (see Table 6)		\$11,396.18
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Income from Convalescent Home Fund . . .	\$8,629.20	
Amount charged to patients	<u>2,016.00</u>	10,645.20
Balance of expenses over receipts charged to the General Fund		<u><u>\$750.98</u></u>

TABLE No. 4.

Expenses of the Hospital Department :—

For Stores	\$48,676.37	
Gas and Oil	335.27	
Water and Ice	2,656.85	
Wages	37,641.04	
Medicine	5,773.12	
Furniture	11,049.20	
Surgical Instruments	7,643.68	
Stationery	1,095.85	
Wines and Liquors	2,452.02	
Salaries	4,615.00	
One half General Expenses	1,241.67	
Fuel	12,663.29	
Contingencies	2,181.65	
Repairs	<u>13,971.86</u>	
		<u><u>\$151,996.87</u></u>

These expenditures have been for account of : —

2,612 free patients for 9,256 weeks	\$134,602.24	
713 other patients for 1,196 weeks	17,394.63	
		<u>\$151,996.87</u>
The average number of patients in 1891	208	
The average number of patients in 1892	201	
The average cost per week in 1891	\$12.54	
The average cost per week in 1892	14.54	
The total expenses in 1891	135,663.27	
The total expenses in 1892	151,996.87	
The amount paid for account of free patients		134,602.24
The amount received for them has been: —		
From income of Free Bed Funds	42,129.94	
From subscribers for this object	12,698.00	
		<u>\$54,827.94</u>

The deficiency has been drawn in part from the income of various funds applicable to the purpose, and the remainder from the General Fund.

TABLE NO. 5.

EXPENSES OF THE McLEAN HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

For Stores	\$44,906.64	
Laundry	8,902.50	
Fuel	8,451.53	
Stationery	481.58	
Medicines and Liquors	2,956.86	
Contingencies	2,624.21	
Furniture	8,164.77	
Repairs	15,871.91	
Diversions	1,697.20	
Belmont Improvements	5,216.18	
Water and Ice	2,953.20	
Lights	3,221.36	
Wages	33,042.48	
Salaries	10,220.00	
One half General Expenses	1,241.68	
Library	600.00	
Stables	5,260.70	
Garden	3,477.68	
Carriages	226.00	
		<u>\$159,516.48</u>
Less Cr. Clothing, \$245.70; Farm, \$1,150.03,		1,395.73
		<u>\$158,120.75</u>

These expenditures have been for account of:—

Patients paying average cost and more	\$31,558.40
Patients paying less than average cost	126,562.35
	<hr/>
	\$158,120.75
	<hr/>
The average number of patients in 1891	173
The average number of patients in 1892	175
The average cost per week in 1891	\$16.81
The average cost per week in 1892	17.29
The total expenses in 1891	\$151,419.67
The total expenses in 1892	158,120.75
The amount expended at the Hospital for patients who have paid less than average cost has been	126,562.35
The amount received has been:—	
From patients, 7,304 weeks' board at less than average cost	\$76,176.28
Income of Funds for Beneficiaries	5,400.60
Income of Funds for Female Beneficiaries,	5,100.00
Income of Amusement Fund	600.00
	<hr/>
	87,276.88
	<hr/>
	\$89,285.47
	<hr/>

The deficiency has been partly met by patients paying more than average cost, and the balance, \$3,448.54, drawn from the General Fund.

TABLE NO. 6.

EXPENSES OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

For Stores	\$5,266.64
Gas and Oil	77.96
Furniture	276.86
Wages	2,970.40
Fuel	604.34
Ice	173.05
Repairs	1,225.37
Contingencies	530.96
Surgical Instruments	115.04
Medicines	122.06
Water Rates	27.00
Stationery	6.50
	<hr/>
	\$11,396.18
	<hr/>
Whole number of patients admitted during the year,	
males	233
females	152
	<hr/>
	385
Number of patients, Jan. 1, 1892	21
	<hr/>
	406
	<hr/>

Whole number discharged during the year		396
Remaining, Jan. 1, 1893, males	5	
females	5	
		10
		406

TABLE NO. 7.

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS.

From Annuities Receivable		\$6,400.00
City and Town Bonds		580.00
Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. Stock		5,000.00
Railroad Bonds		23,951.00
Manufacturing Stocks		3,227.00
Bank Stocks		6,750.22
Real Estate, Productive		80,340.35
Notes Receivable		6,676.54
Railroad Stocks		2,310.00
Del. Mut. Ins. Co.		24.75
Interest		594.70
		\$135,854.56

Which has been distributed as follows : —

To Redman Fund		\$27,306.78
Warren Prize Fund		214.80
Bowditch History Fund		120.00
Wooden Leg Fund		306.00
Redman Annuities		253.00
Clara Barton Annuity		194.46
Surgical Instrument Fund		88.50
Amusement Fund		600.00
Free Bed Funds } for use	42,129.94	
} for Joy Annuitants	500.00	
Beneficiaries at Asylum Funds		5,400.60
Warren Library Fund		60.00
One half Lincoln Fund,— Female Beneficiaries		5,100.00
Funds with Income Unrestricted		3,090.00
General Fund		23,784.80
Convalescent Home Fund		8,629.20
Asylum Building Fund		14,196.48
Whittemore Fund		1,500.00
Urbino Fund		250.00
Treadwell Library Fund		300.00
Samuel Cabot Fund		120.00
Hibbard Fund		60.00
Dalton Fund		600.00
Bradlee Fund		1,050.00
		\$135,854.56

The Income for 1890 was	\$120,215.98
The Income for 1891 was	122,662.32
The Income for 1892 has been	135,854.56

TABLE NO. 8.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR FREE BEDS FOR 1892.

American Bell Telephone Co. \$ 98	Miss E. Hooper \$100
Oliver Ames & Sons' Corporation 100	E. W. Hooper 100
C. W. Amory 100	George D. Howe 100
D. H. Andrews 100	Francis W. Hunnewell 100
Boston & Albany R. R. Co. 500	Samuel Johnson 100
Boston & Lowell R. R. Co. 300	David P. Kimball 100
Boston & Maine R. R. Co. 500	L. C. Kimball 100
Boston & Providence R. R. Co. 100	Amory A. Lawrence 100
Boston Firemen's Relief Fund 200	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge 100
Mrs. E. B. Bowditch 200	Thornton K. Lothrop 100
J. L. Bremer 100	Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop 100
Richard Briggs 100	Theodore Lyman 100
Martin Brimmer 100	Arthur T. Lyman 100
P. C. Brooks 100	Thomas Maek 100
Shepherd Brooks 100	Miss Ida M. Mason 100
William S. Bullard 100	W. Powell Mason 100
Mrs. Laura M. Case 100	Mass. Humane Society 200
J. Randolph Coolidge 100	Charles Merriam 100
J. T. Coolidge 100	Miss M. C. Mixer 100
T. Jefferson Coolidge 100	C. J. Morrill 100
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr. 100	N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co. 500
J. B. Curwen 100	Old Colony R. R. Co. 500
Mrs. Arthur Croft 100	C. E. Perkins 100
Charles P. Curtis 100	F. H. Peabody 100
Greely S. Curtis 100	Frank E. Peabody 100
Mrs. J. G. Cushing 100	W. D. Piekman 100
F. Gordon Dexter 100	Mrs. B. S. Rotch 100
George Dexter 300	Dr. Wm. L. Richardson 100
Mrs. C. H. Dalton 100	Henry Saltonstall 100
C. H. Dalton 100	F. R. Sears 100
Edmund Dwight 100	Mrs. G. H. Shaw 100
Samuel Eliot 100	Henry S. Shaw 100
William Endicott, Jr. 100	J. P. Squire & Co. 200
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited 100	Mrs. Francis Skinner 100
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Fay 100	Bayard Thayer 100
Henry H. Fay 100	Nathaniel Thayer 200
Joseph S. Fay 100	E. V. R. Thayer 100
Joseph S. Fay, Jr. 100	George W. Wales 100
Fitchburg R. R. Co. 500	Mrs. Charles E. Ware 100
John Foster 100	Otis E. Weld 100
Mrs. Harriet Gray 100	West End Street Railway Co. 500
George A. Gardner 100	Thos. Wigglesworth 200
John L. Gardner 200	R. C. Winthrop, Jr. 100
Joseph B. Glover 100	Roger Wolcott 100
Miss Eliza Goodwin 100	Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott. 100
F. Haven, Jr. 100	Henry Woods 100
	\$12,698

Total Free Bed Subscriptions in 1891 \$13,198

TABLE No. 9. — LIBRARY FUNDS.

TREADWELL LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1891:—		
Principal		\$5,000.00
Income	\$77.66	
1892 Income received	300.00	
	<u>\$377.66</u>	
Income expended	243.85	
	<u>\$133.81</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1892:—		
Principal		\$5,000.00
Income	\$133.81	

WARREN LIBRARY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1891:—		
Principal		\$1,000.00
Income	\$879.62	
1892 Income Received	60.00	
	<u>\$939.62</u>	
Income expended	97.51	
	<u>\$842.11</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1892:—		
Principal		\$1,000.00
Income	\$842.11	

TABLE No. 10.

WOODEN LEG FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1891:—		
Principal		\$5,100.00
Income	\$22.69	
1892 Income received	306.00	
	<u>\$328.69</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1892:—		
Principal		\$5,100.00
Income	\$328.69	

TABLE No. 11.

BOWDITCH HISTORY FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1891:—		
Principal		\$2,000.00
Income	\$175.75	
1892 Income received	120.00	
	<u>\$295.75</u>	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1892:—		
Principal		\$2,000.00
Income	\$295.75	

TABLE NO. 12.
GENERAL FUND.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1891	\$1,136,918.77	
Add one third profits of Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.	10,000.00	
Add premiums	15,395.21	
Add legacy of Mrs. E. B. Bowditch	5,000.00	
		\$1,167,313.98
Less balance of insurance account	\$3,034.06	
Less balance of expenses over income . .	21,673.52	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1892	1,142,606.40	
		\$1,167,313.98

TABLE NO. 13.
RESTRICTED FUNDS.

Income devoted to free beds : —

The Joy Fund, a bequest from Miss Nabby Joy	\$20,000.00
Belknap Fund, a bequest from Jeremiah Belknap	10,000.00
Wm. Phillips Fund, a bequest from Wm. Phillips	5,000.00
Williams Fund, a bequest from John D. Williams, of estate No. 17 Black- stone Street	19,600.00
Bromfield Fund, half of a bequest from John Bromfield	20,000.00
Miss Townsend Fund, a donation from the executors of the will of Miss Mary P. Townsend	11,486.50
Brimmer Fund, a bequest from Miss Mary Ann Brimmer	5,000.00
Wilder Fund, a bequest from Charles W. Wilder	12,000.00
Sever Fund, a bequest from Miss Martha Sever	500.00
Thompson Fund, a bequest from S. B. Thompson	500.00
Tucker Fund, a bequest from Miss Margaret Tucker	3,312.37
Davis Fund, a bequest from Mrs. Elea- nor Davis	900.00
Loring Fund, a bequest from Abigail Loring	5,000.00
Nichols Fund, a bequest from B. R. Nichols	6,000.00
Gray Fund, a donation from John C. Gray	1,000.00

The Dowse Fund, a bequest from Thomas Dowse	\$5,000.00
Todd Fund, a bequest from Henry Todd	5,000.00
J. Phillips Fund, bequest from Jonathan Phillips	10,000.00
Greene Fund, a bequest from Benj. D. Greene	5,000.00
Percival Fund, a bequest from John Percival	950.00
Pickens Fund, a bequest from John Pickens	1,676.75
Treadwell Fund, part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell	38,703.91
Raymond Fund, a bequest from E. A. Raymond	2,820.00
Harris Fund, part of a bequest from Charles Harris	1,000.00
Mason Fund, a bequest from Wm. P. Mason	9,400.00
J. L. Gardner Fund, a donation from J. L. Gardner	20,000.00
B. T. Reed Fund, a donation from Benj. T. Reed	1,000.00
Wm. Reed Fund, a bequest from Wm. Reed	5,233.92
McGregor Fund, half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor . .	7,500.00
Miss Rice Fund, a bequest from Miss Arabella Rice	5,000.00
Templeton Fund, half of a bequest from John Templeton	5,000.00
Mrs. J. H. Rogers Fund, a donation from J. H. Rogers	1,177.50
Beebe Fund, a bequest from J. M. Beebe	50,000.00
Lincoln Fund, half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln	85,000.00
Blanchard Fund, a bequest from Mrs. M. B. Blanchard	4,000.00
George Gardner Fund, a donation from George Gardner	1,000.00
Hemenway Fund, a donation from the executors of the will of Augustus Hemenway	20,000.00
Jessup Fund, part of a bequest from Dr. Chas. A. Jessup	1,000.00
Tufts Fund, bequest from Quincy Tufts	10,000.00
Read Fund, half of a bequest from Jas. Read	1,000.00

The Parker Fund, a bequest from Jno. Parker, Jr.	\$10,000.00
Miss Shaw Fund, a donation and bequest from Miss M. Louisa Shaw	5,500.00
Eliza Perkins Fund, a donation from Mrs. H. B. Rogers	1,000.00
Dwight Fund, a donation from Mrs. T. Bradford Dwight	1,000.00
Hunnewell Fund, a donation from H. H. Hunnewell	10,000.00
R. M. Mason Fund, a bequest from R. M. Mason	5,000.00
Hannah Lowell Cabot Fund, a donation from Dr. Samuel Cabot	1,000.00
Welles Fund, a donation from Miss Jane Welles	5,000.00
Black Fund, a bequest from Miss Marianna Black	2,000.00
Eben Wright Fund, an assignment of legacies by the children of T. Jefferson Coolidge	14,000.00
Paraclete Holmes Fund, a donation from W. S. Adams	2,000.00
Estabrooks Fund, a bequest from J. W. Estabrooks	1,000.00
Thayer Fund, a bequest from Nathaniel Thayer	30,000.00
Sawyer Fund, a bequest from M. P. Sawyer	76,902.66
Ann E. Gray Fund, a bequest from Miss Ann E. Gray	5,000.00
John Bertram Fund, a donation from Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball	5,000.00
Hannah C. Leland Fund, a bequest from Mrs. Hannah C. Leland	15,000.00
Esther E. Beebe Fund, a bequest from Mrs. Esther E. Beebe	2,000.00
Ella F. Roehl Fund, a bequest from Ella F. Roehl	8,085.02
Donations from friends, two of \$100 each and one of \$50	250.00
Henry B. Rogers Fund, a bequest from Henry B. Rogers	10,000.00
John H. Eastburn Fund, a bequest from John H. Eastburn	10,000.00
Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn Fund, a bequest from Mrs. Susan F. Eastburn	1,000.00
William B. Craft Fund, a bequest from William B. Craft	5,000.00
Emily W. Appleton Fund, a donation from Mrs. Emily W. Appleton	1,000.00

The Charles R. Hayden Fund, a donation from Mrs. Annie Ruth Hayden . . .	\$2,000.00	
Spaulding Fund, a donation of Mahlon D. and John P. Spaulding	10,000.00	
Shattuck Fund, a donation of Mrs. George C. Shattuck	500.00	
Joel Spalding Fund, a donation of Miss Sarah R. Spalding	3,000.00	
McGregor Fund, a bequest of Mrs. James McGregor	1,000.00	
Bartlett Fund, a bequest of Sidney Bartlett	10,000.00	
Jas. B. and Mary Dow Fund, a gift of Mary Dow, under the will of James B. Dow	5,000.00	
Elisha T. Loring Fund, a bequest of Elisha T. Loring	10,000.00	
Ellen M. Gifford Fund, part of a bequest of Ellen M. Gifford	10,000.00	
Turner Sargent Fund, a bequest of Amelia Jackson Sargent	5,000.00	
Sarah E. Allen Fund, a bequest of Sarah E. Allen	5,000.00	
Wm. S. Dexter Fund, a donation of Wm. S. Dexter	1,500.00	
Wm. B. Spooner Fund, a bequest of Wm. B. Spooner	3,000.00	
Caroline Merriam Fund, a donation from Frank Merriam	1,000.00	
Stephen P. H. May Fund	1,000.00	
		\$711,498.63

Income devoted to Beneficiaries at McLean Hospital:—

Bromfield Fund, half of a bequest from John Bromfield	\$20,000.00	
Read Fund, half of a bequest from Jas. Read	1,000.00	
Appleton Fund, \$10,010 a bequest from Samuel Appleton, \$20,000 being a donation from Wm. Appleton . . .	30,010.00	
McGregor Fund, half of a donation and bequest from James McGregor . . .	7,500.00	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$58,510.00	\$711,498.63

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$58,510.00	\$711,498.63
Austin Fund, part of a bequest from Mrs. Agnes Austin	5,000.00	
Kittredge Fund, a bequest from Rufus Kittredge	5,500.00	
Templeton Fund, half of a bequest from John Templeton	5,000.00	
Proctor Fund, a bequest from Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor	1,000.00	
Higginson Fund, a bequest from George Higginson	10,000.00	
Ellen M. Gifford Fund, part of a bequest from Ellen M. Gifford	5,000.00	
	<hr/>	90,010.00
Income devoted to Female Beneficiaries at McLean Hospital : —		
Lincoln Fund, half of a bequest from Mrs. F. W. Lincoln		85,000.00
Bradlee Fund, a donation from Helen C. Bradlee		50,000.00
Income unrestricted : —		
Waldo Fund, a bequest from Daniel Waldo	40,000.00	
Blake Fund, a bequest from Stanton Blake	10,000.00	
Charles W. Faulkner Fund, bequest of C. W. Faulkner	2,940.00	
	<hr/>	52,940.00
Income devoted to any purpose except buildings : —		
Redman Fund, a bequest from John Red- man		455,113.34
Income devoted to a triennial Prize : —		
Warren Prize Fund, a bequest from Dr. J. M. Warren		3,579.92
Income devoted to the Library :		
Treadwell Library Fund, part of a bequest from J. G. Treadwell		5,000.00
Income devoted to books for Patients : —		
Warren Library Fund, a donation from Dr. J. C. Warren		1,000.00

Income and Principal devoted to
the publication of a history of
the Hospital:—

Bowditch History Fund, a bequest from N. I. Bowditch	\$2,000.00
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Income devoted to Amusements
at the McLean Hospital:—

Amusement Fund, \$5,000 a bequest from Miss Mary Louisa Shaw, \$5,000 a donation from Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and other ladies	10,000.00
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Income devoted to special Sur-
gical Instruments:—

Surgical Instrument Fund, a donation from Dr. H. J. Bigelow, \$1,250; dona- tion of Mr. R. M. Moore, \$100; dona- tion of Lydia B. & O. A. Taft, \$100; donation of Chas. S. Bixby, \$25	1,475.00
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Wooden Leg Fund:—

A bequest from N. I. Bowditch, \$5,000; donation of P. K., \$100	5,100.00
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Convalescent Home Fund	\$132,280.66
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Donation from George A. Gardner	5,000.00
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Donation from Miss Mary Rus- sell	40.00
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Bequest of Elizabeth B. I. B. Dixwell	1,000.00
--	----------

Donation from Miss Helen C. Bradlee	500.00
--	--------

Bequest of Elizabeth B. Bow- ditch	5,000.00
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143,820.66

Permanent Free Beds:—

Miss Marion Hovey	\$1,000.00
Mrs. Fanny H. Morse	1,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$2,000.00
Henry S. Hovey	1,000.00
Edward Woodman	1,000.00
Children of Mrs. Henry Winsor	1,000.00
D. R. Whitney	1,000.00
George Gardner	1,000.00
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer	1,000.00
Edward F. Deland	1,000.00
Mrs. Anna L. Phillips	1,000.00
Miss Helen W. Faulkner	1,000.00
Jordan, Marsh & Co.	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,000.00
Clara Barton Annuity	3,241.00
McLean Hospital Building Fund	621,609.19
Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund	33,720.00
S. R. Urbino Fund	5,000.00
Hibbard Occupation Fund . . .	1,000.00
Samuel Cabot Fund for Patho- logical Investigation	2,000.00
Income devoted to Investigation in the Science of Medicine:—	
John Call Dalton and Edward Barry Dalton Fund, a donation from Charles H. and Henry R. Dalton	10,000.00
Add unused income at credit of	
Warren Prize Fund	\$384.31
Warren Library Fund	842.11
Bowditch History Fund	295.75
Surgical Instrument Fund	1,433.28
Wooden Leg Fund	328.69
Clara Barton Annuity	582.38
Treadwell Library Fund	133.81
Hibbard Occupation Fund	260.00
Samuel Cabot Fund	1,200.00
Dalton Fund	1,000.00
Bradlee Fund	1,050.00
	<hr/>
	7,511.33
Total of Restricted Funds	<hr/> <hr/> \$2,312,619.07

Cr.

TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1892.

Dr.

Land and Buildings for McLean Hospital	\$50,392.49	Redman Fund	\$455,113.34
Land and Buildings for Hospitals	621,290.55	Warren Prize Fund	3,573.92
Land and Buildings for Convalescent Home	50,000.00	Bowditch History Fund	2,000.00
Annuities Receivable	160,000.00	Wooden Leg Fund	5,100.00
Insurance Stock	50,000.00	Clara Barton Annuity	3,241.00
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company's Script	550.00	Surgical Instrument Fund	1,475.00
Manufacturing Stocks	47,890.00	Amusement Fund	10,000.00
Bank Stocks	88,400.00	Free Bed Funds	711,498.63
Railroad Stocks	30,595.00	Warren Library Funds	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds	408,200.00	McLean Hospital Beneficiaries Funds	90,910.00
City and Town Bonds	8,000.00	Treadwell Library Funds	5,000.00
Notes Receivable	778,000.00	Lincoln Fund	85,000.00
Real Estate, Productive	1,399,182.64	Funds with Income Unrestricted	52,940.00
Edward Cowles, Superintendent	28,759.65	Permanent Free Beds Fund	12,000.00
John W. Pratt, Resident Physician	683.76	McLean Hospital Building Fund	621,699.19
Balance, Cash, Dec. 31, 1891	1,061.38	Convalescent Fund	143,820.66
		Dr. J. H. Whittemore Memorial Fund	33,720.00
		S. R. Urbino Fund	5,000.00
		Samuel Cabot Fund	2,000.00
		Hibbard Occupation Fund	1,000.00
		General Fund	1,142,696.40
		Notes Payable	262,500.00
		Subscribers to Free Beds for 1893	5,100.00
		Dalton Fund	10,000.00
		Bradlee Fund	50,000.00
			\$3,715,314.14
			\$7,511.33
			\$3,722,825.47

Property on hand belonging to the Corporation
invested as follows : —

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING NO INCOME.

Hospital : Land and Buildings occupied for		
Hospital	\$621,290.55	
Resident Physician's balance	683.76	
Convalescent Home : Land and Buildings at		
Belmont	50,000.00	
McLean Hospital : Land and Buildings		
occupied for Hospital	50,302.49	
Superintendent's balance	28,759.65	
		<u>\$751,036.45</u>

INVESTMENTS PRODUCING INCOME.

Policies Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.	\$160,000.00
500 shares Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co.	50,000.00
\$50,000 Eastern Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Bonds	50,000.00
\$60,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	60,000.00
\$52,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 per cent. Bonds	52,000.00
\$10,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy R. R. 4 per cent. Bonds	10,000.00
\$10,000 Chicago, Bur. & Northern R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000.00
\$210,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 4 per cent. Bonds	168,000.00
\$36,200 Bur. & Mo. River in Neb. R. R. non-ex. 6 per cent.	
Bonds	36,200.00
\$4,000 Cedar Rapids & Mo. River R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	4,000.00
\$5,000 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R. 5 per cent.	
Bonds	5,000.00
\$3,000 Ft. Scott, So. Eastern & Mem. R. R. 7 per cent.	
Bonds	3,000.00
\$10,000 Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley R. R. 6 per cent.	
Bonds	10,000.00
\$2,000 City of Providence 5 per cent. Bonds	2,000.00
\$6,000 City of Kansas 8 per cent. Bonds	6,000.00
104 Shares Old Colony R. R. Co.	10,400.00
201 ,, Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	20,195.00
14 ,, Merrimack Manufacturing Co.	14,000.00
1 Share Appleton ,, ,,	1,000.00
9 Shares Amory ,, ,,	900.00
14 ,, Amoskeag ,, ,,	14,000.00
25 ,, Great Falls ,, ,,	2,500.00
1 Share Lancaster Mills	400.00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$689,595.00</u>

	<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$689,595.00
5 Shares	Boston Manufacturing Co.	5,000.00
10	Stark Mills	10,000.00
100	National Union Bank	10,000.00
100	Suffolk National Bank	10,000.00
70	Tremont	7,000.00
25	Old Boston	2,500.00
87	State	8,700.00
100	Columbian	10,000.00
200	Merchants'	20,000.00
50	New England National Bank	5,000.00
100	Massachusetts	10,000.00
50	Eagle	5,000.00
2	National Bank of Commerce	200.00
	Land and Store, 17 Blackstone Street	19,600.00
	" " " 168 Washington Street	45,000.00
	" " House, 61 Dartmouth Street	10,000.00
	Redman Estate, Washington Street	106,000.00
	Building on Floral Place	46,794.41
	Land and Stores, 496 to 500 Washington Street	173,719.30
	Land and Houses on Warrenton Street	26,700.00
	" " " " Chambers Street	23,900.00
	" " " " Cross Street	9,191.64
	" " House " Poplar Place	2,500.00
	Union Block, Union and Marshall Streets	66,875.00
	Real Estate, Fruit Street and vicinity	114,042.14
	Land and Buildings on Washington and Kneeland Streets.	350,000.00
	Land and Buildings 830 Washington Street	30,000.00
	Land and Buildings 273 and 275 Washington Street	125,860.15
	Land and Buildings 72-74 Tremont Street	249,000.00
	Notes secured by Mortgage	28,000.00
	" " " Collateral	100,000.00
	Note of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company	650,000.00
	Delaware Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip	550.00
	Cash	1,061.38
	Investments producing income	\$2,971,789.02
	Investments producing no income	751,036.45
	Total, foot of Trial Balance	\$3,722,825.47

F. HAVEN, JR., *Treasurer.*

TABLE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE HOSPITAL AND McLEAN HOSPITAL FOR TEN YEARS, 1883 TO 1892.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Year.	Cost of Paying Patients.		Cost of Free Patients.		Convalescent Home.	Total Expenses of		Average cost per week per patient.		Cost over Board.	
	Hospital.	Hospital.	Hospital.	McLean.		Hospital.	McLean.	Hospital.	McLean.	Hospital.	McLean.
1883	\$18,380.28	\$00,665.70	\$6,575.92	\$139,711.39	\$115,630.90	\$12.63	\$16.16	\$91,213.57	\$5,376.89		
1884	21,476.00	101,954.31	6,873.69	139,201.67	130,304.00	14.75	16.00	107,974.18	2,612.02		
1885	10,728.87	93,411.59	8,483.90	140,278.86	112,624.36	11.99	15.72	87,464.96	.....	
1886	13,423.09	99,054.20	10,831.84	144,374.33	123,309.13	12.50	15.94	96,986.71	5,805.42		
1887	15,337.90	105,543.61	9,856.94	139,497.70	130,738.45	12.56	16.35	105,012.17	15,049.33		
1888	15,594.88	119,634.59	10,785.86	139,178.98	146,015.33	13.47	15.98	112,226.05	7,788.28		
1889	15,612.47	131,216.80	10,737.64	146,574.09	146,829.27	13.64	16.51	122,005.14	10,255.79		
1890	15,477.68	112,249.71	10,263.22	132,219.98	127,727.39	12.41	16.83	98,280.40	13,769.98		
1891	14,348.39	121,314.88	10,185.65	151,419.67	135,663.27	12.54	16.81	110,568.08	12,511.94		
1892	17,394.63	134,602.24	11,396.18	158,120.75	151,996.87	14.54	17.29	126,483.52	14,549.14		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of Patients in the Hospital January 1, 1893.

Paying	17
Free	181
Total	198

Admitted from January 1, 1892, to January 1, 1893.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients paying board	304	245	549
Patients paying board part of the time	95	69	164
Patients entirely free	1,560	1,052	2,612
	1,959	1,366	3,325
Medical			1,228
Surgical			3,097
Children			43

Of these, 2 paid \$70; 54 paid \$50; 5 paid \$25; 80 paid \$21; 5 paid \$15; 57 paid \$14; 234 paid \$10.50; 123 paid \$10; 103 paid \$7; 43 paid \$5; 2 paid \$3.50; 5 paid \$3.

Whole number of patients treated during the year, paying, 566; paying part of the time, 164; free, 2,793; total, 3,523.

Discharged during the Year.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well	561	1,112	974	699	1,673
Much relieved	51	12	31	32	63
Relieved	328	644	612	360	972
Not relieved	71	23	42	52	94
Not treated	54	169	85	138	223
Dead	139	159	212	86	298
Insane and eloped	5	5	7	3	10
	1,209	2,124	1,963	1,370	3,333

Number of Patients remaining December 31, 1892.

Males	111
Females	78
Total	198

Paying	17
Free	181
Total	198
Medical	75
Surgical	123
Total	198

Proportion of deaths to whole number of results, 8.94 per cent.

Number of patients received on account of accidents, 588.

The greatest number of paying patients at any one time was 40; in private rooms, 7; the greatest number of free patients, 201; the greatest total, 219. The least number of paying patients at any one time was 13; in private rooms, 0; the least free, 155; the least total, 171.

The proportion of ward beds occupied by free patients, was 79 per cent.; by paying patients, 21 per cent.

About 7.85 per cent. of the paying patients occupied private rooms. The average number of patients was 201; males, 109; females, 92.

The average number of paying patients was 23; Americans, 18; foreigners, 5.

The average number in private rooms, 2.

The average number of free patients was 178; Americans, 90; foreigners, 88.

The average time of paying patients was 2.17 weeks; and that of free patients, 3.54 weeks.

TABLE No. 2.
Residences.

Boston	965
Massachusetts (excepting Boston)	2,077
Maine	41
New Hampshire and Vermont	105
Rhode Island and Connecticut	43
Other States	52
British Provinces	42

3,352.

TABLE No. 3.

Birthplaces.

Boston	172
Massachusetts (excepting Boston)	1,023
Maine	190
New Hampshire	150
Vermont	48
Rhode Island and Connecticut	69
New York	49
Southern and Western States	90
Total Americans	1,791
British Provinces	402
Great Britain	175
Ireland	708
Germany	52
Norway and Sweden	65
France	16
Switzerland	6
Italy	25
Other places	85
Total foreigners	1,534

TABLE No. 4.

Occupations.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Mechanics	74	390	43
Laborers	16	359	17
Farmers	31	90	15
Miners	16	155	3
Seamen	12	79	6
Clerks	28	90	5
Teamsters	12	66	9
Traders	24	83	7
Servants	11	54	8
Clergymen	3	6	
Lawyers	5		
Doctors	10	4	
Merchants	20	67	
Students	16	46	
Others	36	61	
	314	1,550	113

Total males, 1,959. Of these 40 were in private rooms.

Occupations.

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Domestics	14	347	5
Minors	8	88	6
Wives	142	378	46
Widows	27	53	10

		Occupations.		
<i>Males.</i>		<i>Paying.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Partial.</i>
Seamstresses		8	26	2
Spinsters		9	10	
Operators		5	33	
Teachers		7	12	
Clerks		8	27	
Nurses		1	21	
Others		16	53	4
		<u>245</u>	<u>1,048</u>	<u>73</u>

Total females, 1,366. Of these, 16 were in private rooms.

TABLE No. 5.

Out-patients.

Number of new patients	26,718
Men	12,550
Women	10,071
Children	4,097
Americans	13,524
Foreigners	13,194
Residents of Boston	13,267
Of other places	13,451
Medical department for women	4,717
Medical department for men and children	5,129
Surgical department	9,461
Ophthalmic department	1,280
Department for diseases of skin	2,670
Department for diseases of nervous system	998
Department for diseases of the throat	2,463

Total attendance, 84,649.

Average daily attendance, 282.

Number of applicants	20,618
Number admitted	19,190
Number refused	448
Number sent to physician's office	980
Number visited	1,119
Number visited, correct statement	676
Number visited, incorrect statement	443

TABLE NO. 6.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

Admitted in 1890			367
Admitted in 1891			368
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1892	11	10	21
Admitted during 1892	233	152	385
Total	<u>244</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>406</u>
Discharged	239	157	396
Remaining Jan. 1, 1893	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

TABLE No. 7.
 TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, FROM JANUARY 1, 1882,
 TO DECEMBER 31, 1892.

Year.	Total admitted.	Free.	Paying board all the time.	Paying part of the time.	Whole number treated.			Discharged well.	"Total admitted."	Much relieved in part.	Not relieved.	Not treated, unft. dismissed, etc.	Deaths.	"Percentage on "Total admitted."	Greatest number free at one time.	Greatest number paying at one time.	Greatest total.	Latest total.	Average.	Accidents.	Average time of paying weeks.	Average time of free weeks.	Patients remaining under treatment Dec. 31.		Out-patients treated.
					Paying board.	Paying part of time.	Free.																Paying.	Free.	
1882	2147	1736	399	12	414	12	1876	1312	61	463	59	13	177	8.13	167	35	195	143	168	348	2.84	4.41	24	141	16304
1883	2020	1492	449	79	473	79	1633	1286	63	378	61	108	181	8.93	168	49	189	143	168	432	2.75	4.80	32	128	7102*
1884	2096	1667	382	47	448	47	1815	1318	62	367	68	137	191	9.11	159	40	186	129	165	397	3.	4.14	19	148	14824
1885	2327	1910	371	46	382	46	2044	1584	68	361	73	129	192	8.25	166	26	184	147	167	443	2.38	4.08	11	134	17016
1886	2580	2124	392	64	409	64	2283	1689	65	411	64	175	192	7.44	178	30	206	133	173	471	2.78	3.72	17	159	17925
1887	2814	2340	429	45	447	45	2523	1694	60	565	89	173	245	8.70	196	40	217	150	185	490	2.90	3.57	18	183	18981
1888	3256	2549	553	154	570	154	2731	2021	61	640	100	210	277	8.50	194	42	215	156	193	496	2.16	3.46	17	182	19472
1889	3419	2825	500	94	514	94	3016	2034	59	669	110	300	285	8.33	205	29	227	170	207	530	2.28	3.40	14	191	22430
1890	3381	2546	581	254	590	254	2719	1880	55	874	101	241	278	8.13	200	37	225	158	198	601	2.14	3.55	18	173	22545
1891	3203	2566	425	212	449	212	2748	1400	43	1182	106	225	268	8.36	204	36	233	175	208	585	2.69	3.76	24	182	25819
1892	3325	2612	549	164	566	164	2733	1673	50	1035	94	223	298	8.36	201	40	219	171	201	588	2.17	3.54	17	181	26718

*Out-patient Department open only five months.

Total of patients in wards, from the year 1821, 87,078.

Total of out-patients, 411,369.

TABLE No. 8.

TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF THE PRINCIPAL STORES AT THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef, Sirloin, lbs.	10,740	\$2,176.92	.20	8,675	\$1,953.10	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,703	\$1,817.07	.20
" Corned, "	8,291	570.00	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,511	666.46	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,633	539.50	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Round, "	35,902	2,600.76	.07	35,479	2,838.08	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,017	2,883.95	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Rump, "									
" Roasting, "	18,290	1,662.88	.09	18,460	1,882.20	.10	20,064	1,858.61	.09
Mutton . . . "	12,886	1,490.28	.11	12,504	1,449.67	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,836	1,560.51	.12
Poultry . . . "	15,339	2,303.71	.15	15,196	2,219.53	.14	18,055	2,890.16	.16
Butter . . . "	15,130	3,969.63	.26 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,315	4,474.38	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,592	4,763.48	.27
Eggs . . . doz.	11,959	3,289.27	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,961	3,001.98	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,466	2,925.58	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour . . . bbls.	107	647.50	6.05	113	690.45	6.11	115	611.25	5.31
Bread . . . lbs.	33,560	1,845.81	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,705	2,128.78	0.055	42,930	2,361.16	.055
Ice . . . tons	268,097	1,362.31	5.08	282,69	565.39	2.00	334.14	668.25	2.00
Sugar . . . lbs.	28,165	1,853.38	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,140	1,404.34	.049 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,487	1,267.18	.0429 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea . . . "	1,270	471.88	.37	1,193	410.36	.34	1,243	373.56	.30
Milk . . . qts.	151,477	7,771.94	.051	171,418	7,821.21	.045	175,218 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,063.10	.051
Potatoes . . bush.	1,280	1,476.52	1.15	1,200	1,383.93	1.15	1,255	1,099.77	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Young Men's Christian Union gave us twenty-five rides, taking out two hundred patients.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. PRATT,

Resident Physician.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1893.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is a private, not a public institution.

Applications for admission of patients must be made at the Hospital on Blossom Street, Boston, on week-days between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M.

Recent accidents admitted at all hours.

Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A. M., week-days only.

Applications from a distance must be made in writing, accompanied by a full description of the case by the attending physician, and, when a Free Bed is desired, by a statement of the pecuniary condition of the patient, and a reply should be awaited before sending the patient.

Contagious and chronic diseases are not admitted.

Regular charges to paying patients are as follows : in the Jackson Ward (private), \$50 per week ; in small room in the Townsend and Bigelow Wards, \$25 per week ; in the General Wards, \$10 per week.

These rates, covering only expenses of board and lodging, may be increased or abated in individual cases by the Resident Physician.

An ambulance, accompanied by a medical officer, will be despatched to any point within the city proper for the conveyance of cases of *accident* or *urgent sudden sickness, not contagious*, to this Hospital, or elsewhere, upon notice from a physician, the police, or other responsible source, subject to the approval of the undersigned.

In cases requiring gratuitous treatment, no charge will be made.

JOHN W. PRATT,
Resident Physician.

ANNUAL REPORT (SEVENTY-FIFTH)

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MCLEAN HOSPITAL.

The following report, with tabular statements relating to the number and condition of the patients treated in the Hospital during the year 1892, is respectfully presented: —

TABLE No. 1.
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, Jan. 1, 1892	85	93	178
Admissions within the year	73	77	150
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year	158	170	328
Discharged within the year	77	83	160
Namely, — as Recovered	17	18	35
Much improved	12	19	31
Improved	16	13	29
Unimproved	20	22	42
Deaths	12	11	23
Patients remaining Dec. 31, 1892, { supported as private patients, }	81	87	168
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year, " " " " admitted	155	167	322
" " " " recovered	73	76	149
" " " " "	17	18	35
Daily average number of patients	83.99	90.25	174.24

During the year one woman was admitted twice. Three men and two women present at the beginning of the year were discharged and re-admitted. Thus there were three hundred and twenty-eight cases treated, representing three hundred and twenty-two persons.

Of the one hundred and forty-nine persons admitted during the year, seventy-nine were regarded as recent cases, and seventy-one as chronic, or incurable.

One hundred and nine persons, forty-nine men and sixty women, had never been in any hospital. Of the remaining forty persons, twenty-eight, twenty men and eight women, were admitted for the second time; six persons, one man and five women, for the third time; one woman each for the fourth and fifth times, and one for the sixteenth and seventeenth time, and one man for the thirtieth time.

In 1892 there were thirty-one more admissions, thirty-five more discharges, and twenty-five more cases under treatment than during the year 1891; and the number present was ten less at the end than at the beginning of the year.

Of the one hundred and fifty-eight persons discharged, including deaths, twenty-six, eighteen men and eight women, were transferred or committed to other hospitals in this State, and three men and one woman to hospitals in other States.

Of the thirty-five persons discharged recovered, thirty had never before been inmates of any hospital; and of the remaining five persons, four had been in this Hospital, and one in Bloomingdale Asylum. These five persons had previously made six recoveries.

The average duration of illness from the beginning of attack in all cases recovered was 6.66 months, and the average duration of their residence in the Hospital was 5.01 months.

The percentage of recoveries on all admissions, for the year 1892, was 23.33.

The voluntary cases admitted during the year numbered fifty-three. These represented fifty-two persons, twenty-three men and twenty-nine women. Of these, thirty-one were cases of melancholia, nine of mania, five of delusional insanity, four of toxic insanity, one of paralytic insanity, and two of general paralysis.

Of these fifty-two persons, one was committed after entering the Hospital as a voluntary case. The fifty-three voluntary cases admitted during the year with thirty-nine such cases remaining from previous years furnished twelve recoveries. Thus the voluntary patients have yielded 22.6 per cent. of recoveries on the admissions of that class for 1892, thus furnishing only their due proportion of all the recoveries. Of this class, thirteen other cases were discharged much improved, twelve improved, eight not improved, and four dead. The total remaining under the voluntary relation at the end of the year is thirty-eight persons, fifteen men and twenty-two women.

The number of persons admitted as voluntary patients under the present law is as follows: namely, 1881, 1; 1882, 11; 1883, 33; 1884, 49; 1885, 34; 1886, 29; 1887, 29; 1888, 34; 1889, 41; 1890, 58; 1891, 40; 1892, 52;— a total of 411 persons in twelve years.

The voluntary cases were two more than one third of all the admissions; and it is an interesting fact that in only one of these was it found necessary for the relatives to apply for a commitment because the patient had made a formal demand to be discharged. As usual a large proportion of the voluntary patients were cases of melancholia, — thirty-one out of fifty-three admissions.

The relatively large increase of thirty-five in the number of admissions in 1892 makes a total of one hundred and fifty-one that has not been equalled in any year since 1858, when the domes now occupied by nurses were still being used as dormitories for patients; nor has the number under care in any year been greater in that time. The daily average of patients present during the last year, one hundred and seventy-four, shows nearly the present limit of capac-

ity, which is less than it was thirty or more years ago. Thus it appears that the movement of the population is becoming more rapid, which is consistent with the active character of the strictly hospital work. While it is the purpose to use the best resources of the Hospital in the treatment of recent and curable cases, it is regarded as an important part of such work that its remedial effects should be enjoyed by those whose sufferings from active forms of incurable disease can be alleviated. Many cases have been taken for limited periods of time, for first care and observation; and in other ways the result has been gained of having more patients under treatment. For such reasons as the foregoing the percentage of recoveries in relation to the admissions has been somewhat less than usual, although the actual number of recoveries was two more than in the previous year.

There is abundant evidence of an increasing demand for the kind of care that can be given by this Hospital, even under the adverse conditions which have hampered it in recent years because of its location and lack of modern advantages. The amount and kind of work it is called upon to do is ample proof of the appreciation in which its quality is held. Under properly favoring circumstances, the value of the special methods that have been developed would have been better shown. The indications are clear that this result will be gained in the new Hospital at Waverley, which it is hoped will be ready for occupation within the next year after this just beginning. The provision of the regular series of buildings for the residence of patients, administration, service, etc., that are recognized as essential at the outset, will entail a large cost in being constructed, with due foresight, and with the careful study that must be made of the present opportunity to create favorable

conditions for the greater and better work that is already demanded of such institutions.

These conditions stimulate the earnest hope that the new Hospital will not lack some special things that will add a value of many times their cost to the perfection of the new work. It has been sufficiently demonstrated here, even with inadequate means, that a gymnasium for each sex, with the desired adjuncts for occupation and entertainment, including special bathing arrangements as a part of the means of treatment by physical training, will be most valuable in the advancement of remedial methods. A small building for each sex also, that shall be specially a hospital, can be so constructed that a few patients, when admitted acutely ill, could have first treatment there, with separation from each other and from all harmful influences. This would not only be a most humane provision for the alleviation of such suffering, but it is as essential to a fitting adaptation of precise curative influences to acutely sensitive mental conditions, as are the aseptic arrangements of special wards and operating rooms, in their modern perfection, to the more material conditions of cerebral and abdominal surgery. These requisites for the finer treatment of the peculiar diseases for which this Hospital exists, would greatly enhance its perfection, and multiply the good that they do by the application of their moderate cost directly at a point of humane and scientific advancement.

The work of a laboratory for scientific investigation has been so far studied here, and planned as to its future development, that there remains no question of its value as an adjunct to the clinical work. It is to be neurological investigation in the broadest sense, and the work, both experimental and clinical, for neurology includes the knowledge of normal and

abnormal conditions of the nervous system, in both their bodily and mental manifestations. The initial conditions of fatigue, exhaustion, and weakened and disordered mental function, are to be studied by the careful observation of clinical facts, with all available instruments of precision; and if the elements of the problem are to be fully comprehended, there must be included not only the study of the grosser lesions in nervous pathology, but of the working of the vital processes of waste and excretion, nutrition and repair, to which the new science of chemical pathology now promises to lend its aid.

A special report of the Training School for Nurses will be found in the appendix. It maintains its satisfactory and indispensable service. The purposes of the school are stated, the course of instruction, and how to make application for admission.

The years of waiting, and hoping against hope, for the long expected changes that would give fair opportunity for the good work that lies plainly in the way, are now nearly ended. The beginning of the new Hospital in the past year brings near the day of better things. The few institutions in the country, of the class in which the McLean Hospital stands, hold exceptional opportunities for the best work in the advancement of the care, cure, and prevention of mental disorders. Their position is exceptional because of their freedom from the conditions that weigh upon the public charities. The call is urgent in the demand for progress in this most important and humane work, and the field for it is ready and waiting to yield rich returns for adequate labor and means to work with. The generous interest that is being widely shown in the Hospital,—in what it has done and plans to do,—is most encouraging; and the greatest helpfulness comes in substantial contributions to the

special means for the newer order of work that perhaps can hardly be included in the first provisions of the essentials to make the foundation of the Hospital complete.

There are larger reasons than ever for our thanks to the friends of the Hospital and of its patients for their interest and sympathy, and they have our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD COWLES,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND RESULTS FOR TEN YEARS.

Years.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole No. under care.	Died.	Much improved, etc.	Recovered.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of Patients.
1883	109	111	276	17	57	37	165	164
1884	113	103	278	17	52	34	175	166
1885	95	100	270	17	46	37	170	171
1886	93	96	263	14	46	36	167	169
1887	75	78	242	17	35	26	164	160
1888	105	103	269	23	37	43	166	164
1889	113	105	279	16	56	33	174	168
1890	123	113	297	11	58	44	184	173
1891	119	125	303	20	72	33	178	171
1892	150	160	328	23	102	35	168	174

Total number of admissions from the year 1818, 7,699.

TABLE No. 3.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges (including Deaths).			Daily Average of Patients in the House.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
January . .	3	10	13	4	3	7	80.03	93.26	173.29
February . .	5	4	9	2	3	5	83.00	96.31	179.31
March . . .	4	5	9	5	6	11	83.71	93.00	176.71
April . . .	12	6	18	5	3	8	85.66	92.57	178.23
May	6	7	13	4	10	14	88.55	91.13	179.68
June	7	8	15	7	5	12	90.50	89.50	180.00
July	5	11	16	6	11	17	89.16	90.61	179.77
August . . .	2	5	7	9	12	21	85.58	87.65	173.23
September .	7	9	16	8	6	14	80.40	87.47	167.87
October . .	6	6	12	7	9	16	78.39	87.93	166.32
November . .	11	4	15	8	6	14	81.13	87.88	169.01
December . .	5	2	7	12	9	21	81.74	85.68	167.42
Total cases .	73	77	150	77	83	160	83.99	90.25	174.24
Total persons	73	76	149	76	82	158			

TABLE No. 4.
RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

Number of the Admission.	Cases admitted.			Times previously recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	49	60	109	4	9	13
Second	20	8	28	6	8	14
Third	1	5	6	2	3	5
Fourth . . . . .	....	1	1	....	....	....
Fifth . . . . .	....	1	1	....	4	4
Sixth	1	....	1	4	....	4
Eighth	1	....	1	7	....	7
Sixteenth . . . . .	....	1	1	....	4	4
Seventeenth . . . . .	....	1	1	....	....	....
Thirtieth	1	....	1	26	....	26
Total of <i>cases</i>	73	77	150	49	28	77
Total of <i>persons</i>	73	76	149	....	....	....

These 77 recoveries represent 33 persons, 24 having recovered one, 4 two, 3 four, 1 seven, and 1 twenty-six times.

TABLE No. 5.
RELATION TO HOSPITALS OF THE PERSONS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any Hospital	49	60	109
Former inmates of this Hospital	12	8	20
Former inmates of other Hospitals	10	7	17
Former inmates of this and other Hospitals	2	1	3
Total of <i>persons</i>	73	76	149

TABLE No. 6.
PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Place of Nativity.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine	11	12	6	5	17	17
New Hampshire	4	4	6	6	10	10
Vermont	4	4	5	4	9	8
Massachusetts	23	24	27	29	50	53
Rhode Island	2	2	2	3	4	5
Connecticut . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
New York	2	1	6	6	8	7
New Jersey . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Virginia . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Ohio	2	2	..	..	2	2
Indiana . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	..	..	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1	2	2
England	6	6	3	2	9	8
Ireland	9	9	8	8	17	17
Nova Scotia	2	1	1	1	3	2
New Brunswick	2	1	2	2	4	3
P. E. Island . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1
Canada	1	..	..	..	1	..
Scotland . . . . .	..	1	2	2	2	3
Germany	1	1	2	2	3	3
France	1	1	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total of persons	73	73	76	76	149	149

TABLE No. 7.
RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Places.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts :—			
Suffolk County	21	22	43
Middlesex County	23	25	48
Essex County	3	6	9
Norfolk County	3	8	11
Plymouth County	5	1	6
Worcester County	2	4	6
Bristol County	3	..	3
Berkshire County	1	1	2
Hampden County	1	..	1
Maine	3	1	4
New Hampshire	1	2	3
Vermont . . . . .	..	1	1
Rhode Island . . . . .	..	2	2
New York	2	1	3
Pennsylvania	1	..	1
Ohio	1	..	1
California	1	1	2
District of Columbia	1	..	1
P. E. Island . . . . .	..	1	1
New Brunswick	1	..	1
Total of persons	73	76	149

TABLE No. 8.
CIVIL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Number of the Admission.	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First	18	20	38	26	31	57	5	9	14	49	60	109
Second	10	3	13	9	2	11	1	3	4	20	8	28
Third . . . . .	..	3	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	5	6
Fourth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fifth . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sixth . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Eighth . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sixteenth . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Thirtieth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total persons,	29	28	57	38	36	74	6	12	18	73	76	149

TABLE No. 9.
OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Housewife . . . . .	..	44	44
Clerk	7	..	7
Manufacturer	2	..	2
Jeweller	1	..	1
Musician	1	..	1
Teacher . . . . .	..	4	4
Clergyman	1	..	1
Physician	1	..	1
Student	2	1	3
Railroad Engineer	1	..	1
Merchant	9	..	9
Ship Builder	1	..	1
Hotel Steward	1	..	1
Auditor	1	..	1
Reporter	1	..	1
Nurse	1	..	1
Inventor	1	..	1
Superintendent Mill	3	..	3
Salesman	6	..	6
Druggist	2	..	2
Actress . . . . .	..	1	1
Naval Officer	2	..	2
Sea Captain	1	..	1
Sheriff	1	..	1
Book Keeper	2	..	2
Shoe Stitcher . . . . .	..	1	1
Shoemaker	2	..	2
Weaver	1	..	1
Carpenter	3	..	3
Cabinet Maker	1	..	1
Roofer	1	..	1
Machinist	1	..	1
Paper Maker	1	..	1
Hat Maker	1	..	1
Plumber	1	..	1
Pedler	1	..	1
Teamster	1	..	1
Seamstress . . . . .	..	2	2
Servant	1	1	2
No Occupation	10	22	32
Total of persons	73	76	149

TABLE No. 10.
PROBABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

Causes.	Persons Admitted.						Committed.						Voluntary.								
	Committed.			Voluntary.			Previous Attacks.			Hereditary Predisposition.			Previous Attacks.			Hereditary Predisposition.					
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.			
1. Physical:—																					
Ill health	2	7	9	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Influenza	2	1	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Neurasthenia . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of bladder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uterine . . . . .	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Menopause . . . . .	..	2	2	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Childbirth . . . . .	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Intemperance	3	1	4	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Opium . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cocaine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury to head	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical operation . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Overwork	6	1	7	2	1	3	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Puberty	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old age	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Mental:—																					
Anxiety	9	8	17	2	4	6	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Grief . . . . .	..	4	4	2	1	3	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Religious excitement . . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domestic and business trouble . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overstudy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	16	13	29	10	10	20	4	4	8	3	1	4	..	..	..	3	3	6	9	3	12
Totals	50	47	97	23	29	52	10	16	26	8	13	21	11	10	21	5	14	19	14	14	28

TABLE NO. 11.
RECORD OF CASES ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

	Patients.			Insane.			Voluntary Patients.			Total.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	50	47	97	23	30	53	73	77	150				
Discharged recovered	7	10	17	7	4	11	14	14	28				
much improved	2	5	7	3	3	6	5	8	13				
improved	6	4	10	3	3	6	9	7	16				
not improved	7	4	11	1	7	8	8	11	19				
Died	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11				
Remaining Dec. 31, 1892	24	19	43	8	12	20	32	31	63				
Number likely to recover or improve	6	9	15	5	12	17	11	21	32				

TABLE No. 12.
AGES OF INSANE AT FIRST ATTACK, ADMISSION AND DEATH.

Ages.	Persons First Admitted to any Hospital.						Persons Died.					
	At First Attack.			When Admitted.			At First Attack.			At Time of Death.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and less . . . . .	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 15 to 20 years	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25 years	4	8	12	4	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30 years	3	5	8	2	4	6	..	2	2	..	..	..
30 to 35 years	6	8	14	4	6	10	1	1	2	..	1	1
35 to 40 years	3	8	11	5	8	13	..	1	1	1	..	1
40 to 50 years	14	18	32	13	19	32	3	1	4	3	4	7
50 to 60 years	9	3	12	11	6	17	2	1	3	3	2	5
60 to 70 years	4	4	8	5	4	9	2	..	2	3	2	5
70 to 80 years	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	2	4
Over 80 years	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..
Total of persons	49	60	109	49	60	109	12	11	23	12	11	23
Mean ages	Yrs. 45.37	Yrs. 38.15	Yrs. 41.39	Yrs. 46.57	Yrs. 40.65	Yrs. 43.32	Yrs. 49.58	Yrs. 42.18	Yrs. 46.04	Yrs. 56.16	Yrs. 52.54	Yrs. 54.43

TABLE No. 13.
REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

Previous Duration.	First Admission to any Hospital.			All other Admissions.			Total.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 mo.	19	20	39	8	9	17	27	29	56
Fr. 1 to 3 mo.,	11	20	31	6	4	10	17	24	41
" 3 ,, 6 ,,	8	6	14	3	..	3	11	6	17
" 6 ,, 12 ,,	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11
" 1 ,, 2 yrs.	1	4	5	1	..	1	2	4	6
" 2 ,, 5 ,,	6	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10
" 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
" 10 ,, 20 ,, . . . . .	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
Total cases	49	60	109	24	17	41	73	77	150
Total persons, . . . . .	..	..	..	24	16	40	73	76	149
Average of known persons (in years),	.57	.65	.60	2.12	2.03	2.09	1.06	1.00	1.03

TABLE No. 14.
FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES ADMITTED OR DISCHARGED, WITH CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

Form of Disease.	Cases Admitted.			Cases Discharged.																		
				Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Total.			
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	
A. Committed:—																						
Mania, acute	7	23	30	6	6	12	7	10	17	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	8
Mania, chronic	1	1	2																			2
Melancholia, acute	13	11	24	10	6	16	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	17
Melancholia, chronic	2	2	4																			2
Dementia, secondary	3	3	6																			6
Dementia, senile	13	13	26																			26
General paralysis of the insane	1	1	2																			2
Epileptic insanity	4	4	8																			8
Toxic insanity	2	1	3																			3
Post-paralytic insanity	6	3	9																			9
Hebephrenia	1	1	2																			2
Delusional insanity	6	3	9																			9
Circular insanity	1	1	2																			2
Moral insanity	1	1	2																			2
Folie du doute	1	1	2																			2
B. Voluntary:—																						
Mania, acute	1	8	9	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	2	6	10
Mania, recurrent	1	1	2																			2
Melancholia, acute	14	16	30	4	7	11	3	6	9	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	16
Melancholia, chronic	1	1	2																			2
Dementia, secondary	1	1	2																			2
General paralysis of the insane	1	1	2																			2
Epileptic insanity	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6
Toxic insanity	1	1	2																			2
Post-paralytic insanity	1	1	2																			2
Delusional insanity	2	3	5																			5
Total of cases	73	77	150	17	18	35	12	19	31	16	13	29	20	22	42	12	11	23	77	82	160	
Total of persons	73	76	149	17	18	35	11	19	30	16	13	29	20	22	42	12	11	23	76	82	158	

TABLE No. 15.
DISCHARGES, CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

Number of the Admission.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Totals.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
	First	14	16	30	7	9	16	11	12	23	15	18	33	10	8	18	57	63	120
Second	3	1	4	1	8	9	4	1	5	4	2	6	2	1	3	14	13	27
Third . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	2	3	4	7
Fourth . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Eighth . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sixteenth . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Twenty-ninth . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Thirtieth . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of cases	17	18	35	12	19	31	16	13	29	20	22	42	12	11	23	77	83	160
Total of persons	17	18	35	11	19	30	16	13	29	20	22	42	12	11	23	76	82	158

TABLE No. 16.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	Committed.			Voluntary.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nervous system:—									
Exhaustion from mania, acute	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
melancholia, acute	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
dementia, senile	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
Convulsions in chronic mania	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
General paralysis	3	1	4	..	..	..	3	1	4
Respiratory system:—									
Influenza	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
General:—									
Apoplexy	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3
Dysentery	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Strangulated hernia	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chronic interstitial nephritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suicide	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Totals	9	10	19	3	1	4	12	11	23

TABLE No. 17.
RECOVERIES, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND TREATMENT.

Period.	Last Attack.						All Attacks.											
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole Known period of Mental Disease.			Whole Known period of Hospital Residence.					
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.			
A.—Committed:—																		
Under 1 month	7	6	13	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
From 1 to 3 months	2	6	8	2	7	9	3	3	7	10	7	17	10	7	17	1	7	8
3 to 6 months	1	..	1	5	3	8	3	3	4	4	4	8	5	3	8	5	1	6
6 to 12 months . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	3	..	3	5	1	6	1	1	2
1 to 2 years	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1
2 to 5 years . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10 years . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Totals	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23
Average of known cases (in months)	3.65	.89	2.15	10.60	2.89	6.40	14.25	3.79	8.54	12.75	3.62	7.98	9.39	2.77	5.93	9.39	2.77	5.93
B.—Voluntary:—																		
Under 1 month	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 1 to 3 months	3	3	6	5	4	9	3	3	6	5	5	10	5	5	10	4	3	7
3 to 6 months . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	1	3
6 to 12 months . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2
1 to 2 years . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12
Average of known cases (in months)	1.00	.64	.80	1.95	3.28	2.67	2.95	3.92	3.48	4.75	6.58	5.66	2.33	5.46	3.89	2.33	5.46	3.89

TABLE No. 18.
DEATHS, CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND TREATMENT.

Period.	Last Attack.						All Attacks.								
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.			Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
A. Committed:—															
Congenital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1 month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 1 to 3 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 to 6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	9	10	19	9	10	19	9	10	19	9	10	19	9	10	19
Average of known cases (in months)	9.35	29.30	19.32	89.35	74.77	82.06	98.70	104.07	101.38	98.70	105.77	102.24	89.75	92.42	91.09
B. Voluntary:—															
From 1 to 3 months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
3 to 6 months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
6 to 12 months	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1 to 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Average of known cases (in months)	5.00	1.00	3.66	8.00	1.50	5.83	13.00	2.50	9.50	13.00	2.50	9.50	6.00	1.50	4.50

TABLE No. 19.
ANNUAL ADMISSIONS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL, WITH THE DISCHARGES AND DEATHS WITHIN THE OFFICIAL YEAR
AND THE NUMBER OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS REMAINING DEC. 31, 1892.

Years Ending Dec. 31.	Admitted.			New Cases.																
				Recovered,						Discharged and Died in 1892.						Died.				
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.		
Previous years																				
1883	34	41	75																	
1884	40	35	75																	
1885	38	29	67			1														
1886	28	31	59	1																
1887	21	33	54																	
1888	38	41	79																	
1889	47	40	87																	
1890	36	47	83																	
1891	39	50	89	2	3	5	4	3	7	5	3	8	2	5	7	3	0	3		
1892	49	60	109	11	13	24	2	4	6	6	7	13	7	8	15	4	4	8		
Total	14	16	30	7	9	16	11	12	23	15	18	33	10	8	18					

TABLE No. 19.
 ANNUAL ADMISSIONS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL, WITH THE DISCHARGES AND DEATHS WITHIN THE OFFICIAL YEAR
 AND THE NUMBER OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS REMAINING Dec. 31, 1892.—*Concluded.*

Years Ending Dec. 31.	Re-Admitted Cases.												Remaining of Each Year's Admissions, Dec. 31, 1892.		
	Admitted.			Discharged and Died in 1892.						Died.					
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Recovered.		Much Improved.		Improved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Previous years				Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
1883	14	20	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	40
1884	15	23	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
1885	16	12	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
1886	21	13	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
1887	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	4
1888	9	17	26	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
1889	11	15	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	11
1890	25	15	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	6
1891	14	16	30	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	4	7	11
1892	24	17	41	3	1	4	3	1	3	4	1	3	32	31	63
Total				3	2	5	5	1	6	5	4	9	81	87	168

TABLE No. 20.
RELEASED CASES ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR AND DISCHARGED IN 1892.

Years Ending Dec. 31.	Cases Previously Recovered in this Hospital.																
	Admitted.			Recovered.						Discharged and Died in 1892.						Remaining Sept. 30, 1892.	
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	
1883	2	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884	4	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1885	6	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1886	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1887	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888	4	8	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1889	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1891	5	8	13	..	1	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
1892	9	7	16	3	..	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Totals	56	67	123	3	1	4	4	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	
														6	10	16	

TABLE No. 21.
TABLE SHOWING THE COST OF PRINCIPAL STORES AT McLEAN HOSPITAL.

Articles.	1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average.
Beef	76,613	\$8,545.25	.1115	81,656	\$9,651.80	.1182	80,029	\$9,008.48	.1125
Mutton and Lamb	27,802	2,817.36	.10	21,849	2,194.25	.10	21,569	2,240.65	.1043
Veal	12,983	1,317.65	.1015	11,405	1,154.26	.1012	12,250	1,230.78	.1004
Poultry	21,137	3,436.46	.162	17,709	2,828.32	.159	21,458	3,480.11	.1812
Ham, etc.	12,717	1,345.78	.105	12,727	1,320.07	.103	14,368	1,540.03	.107
Eggs	12,278	2,666.49	.217	12,534	2,698.33	.215	12,394	2,667.12	.215
Lard	3,788	282.67	.074	3,100	283.20	.091	3,407	298.90	.081
Flour	543	2,918.84	5.375	554	3,146.62	5.679	582	2,920.60	5.018
Butter	21,164	5,004.93	.231	20,339	5,174.90	.253	21,237	5,222.96	.245
Coffee	3,536	900.14	.254	3,689	982.08	.266	3,686	964.75	.261
Tea	1,377	335.00	.243	1,634	396.81	.242	1,675	441.50	.263
Sugar	31,276	1,962.89	.063	31,824	1,577.05	.049	34,857	3,521.91	.043
Lights, Gas, etc.				1,608,110	3,221.45	.....	.....	3,521.91	.....
Coal	1,113,570	3,178.34	5.598	1,013,000	8,515.42	8.50	1,478,605	8,281.68	5.601
Wood . . . . .	.....	6,232.48	.....	101,300	89.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice	409,500	2,102.10	5.128	423,300	847.30	2.00	463,600	927.60	2.00

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MCLEAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school having been organized in 1882, the year just ended was the tenth of its existence, not counting the three previous years in which the preparatory work of founding the school was going on. There were graduated in the last year fifteen women and twelve men, making the total product of the school, in the ten years from its beginning, one hundred and forty-three nurses — one hundred women and forty-three men.

Every year brings new evidence of the value of these nurses, not only to the Hospital but to the public. The following table shows how they are employed, and is a summary of the work of the school in its business of giving a professional training that is of itself of great practical value in the ordinary walks of life.

	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Number of graduates in 10 years	100	43
Graduates remaining in the service	8	5
Pupils in Boston Training School	7	
Previously graduated at Boston Training School	15	
Superintendents of nurses, other hospitals	5	1
Employed in other institutions	5	4
Engaged in private nursing	44	16
Married and left the profession	21	
At home	5	7
Deceased	1	1
Medical students		5
In other business		4
Pupils now in this school	41	27

It is interesting to note that about one hundred of these graduates are still directly engaged in work for which they

had professional training in this school. There is an increasing demand for the services of those who have the capacity and qualifications for teaching and managing the new schools of this kind that are being organized. The small number of graduate nurses now remaining in this hospital is further evidence of the appreciation in which they are held in the public service. Their success in finding employment in general nursing, particularly in medical cases, compares well with that of the graduates of the general hospital schools. All these things go to show the substantial character of the demand for such service. While the hospital work is sometimes temporarily lacking in the number of trained nurses that is desirable, still the conditions are favorable to increasing improvement in their quality.

The advancement of nursing-reform for the insane has been marked during the past year by the evidences of a great step forward. New schools are being opened, and testimony has been coming from the earlier established American schools of the satisfactory and promising character of the first products of their new work. Seeing is believing, in this case, and every hospital superintendent who organizes this system of training his nurses on effective lines, at once joins the ranks of its advocates. The British Medico-Psychological Association was able to unify a system for all the hospitals in relation with it, in a manner not possible in America. No one doubts that this will prove to be a great epoch in the care of the insane, and a result of it is now being seen in the appearance of published lists of nurses who possess the certificate of proficiency in nursing. Such a systematic organization, now that it is accomplished, may of itself have a very potent influence in developing a high order of service in a short space of time compared with the unavoidable slowness of the movement in this country. It would be of the greatest possible value to the cause if the establishment of such schools could be made general in our hospitals, and if some good standard of requirements could be agreed upon in their teaching. It is to be hoped that the American Medico-Psychological Association, with the efficiency of its new organization, will improve its great opportunity to promote this reform by the concerted action of its members.

Much has been written, in these reports, of the relation of our special hospitals to the general hospitals, in respect to the difference in the means for training nurses and its effects upon them. The development of this reform is proving, as its long preliminary history did, that it was delayed by something lacking in the attempts that were made to begin it. This lack has been made up by assuming that these special institutions are true hospitals, and by insisting upon giving the pupils in their schools as good a training as possible in general nursing. In our large hospitals for mental diseases the conditions are adequate for excellent teaching in bodily nursing. Nothing can be a greater help to develop the hospital idea, and to prevent the narrowing of work into institution ruts, than to require the medical officers to engage in this teaching of nurses in the general field of medicine and surgery. He who teaches learns ; and this is a most important by-product of the process of educating a good general nurse whose success in professional work after leaving the hospital is the most effective of all attractions to invite capable women to seek such training. There would seem to be no longer any excuse for the complaint that the only material obtainable for attendants is too poor to be trained. The establishment of the system of training is first requisite as a means of attracting the better material. Everything goes to show that it will then come.

There still seems to be need of repeating the statement that certain experiences here have demonstrated the difference in the effect of the training upon the nurses in these special hospitals and in the general ones. It is true that the bodily nursing in the latter has the readiest attraction ; it is because it is the most objective,— there is apparently more to see and do. The nurses so trained do not take to mental nursing,— in fact they commonly dislike “nervous cases.” Here is one secret of the successful competition with them of those trained in mental nursing. The latter have a certain quality which the general physician is quick to appreciate,— the general hospitals have not the conditions for imparting it so well. There can be no doubt that certain qualities of patience, tactfulness, and the like, must be demanded to a greater degree in the care of nervous and insane cases than in the

work of a general hospital. A nurse trained in such a hospital would surely get an experience from a term of service in mental nursing, the value of which she could not fail to appreciate in her practical work of a general nurse. The trouble has always been that she has not the interest to undertake mental nursing, nor the patience to pursue it. That has been the general rule everywhere; there were many trials of it here in the preparatory years of this school, and there are probably few exceptions to the rule. It is especially satisfactory, therefore, to note two recent exceptions here: two nurses from the Boston City Hospital are now taking the graduate course of one year in this school, in a way that is very encouraging.

There are some things to be learned from the observations here referred to that are worth the stating. The chances are decidedly against success in attempting to start a nursing school in a hospital for the insane under the charge of a nurse not trained in such a hospital. It would be better to send a promising supervisor, experienced in mental nursing, to a general hospital for six months or a year to get the special training. Failing this, a nurse with the requisite training should be sought. A nurse whose first training is in the care of mental cases can go to a general hospital and come back to her earlier work with the ability to stay in it, and will be a better teacher for having the supplementary general training. But as a matter of fact, so far, the rule is that changing the other way does not work well in the organizing of schools. It is perfectly natural that people like to have a reason for not doing what they do not like to do; but it is fair to expect that some day the value of a training in mental nursing will be duly appreciated—and more than this, the value of the work to those who do it, and pursue it long enough to get into the spirit of it, as those do who begin their training in it. Then it will afford the peculiar satisfaction that comes from the exercise and training of the special qualifications that such work demands. This is only a part of the great reform that is now coming in the care of the insane. The requirement is that this shall be a field for the best clinical work, so attractive in its interest and worthiness as to invite the most capable workers to it. When the science

of psychiatry is brought into its intimate and proper relations with other branches of medicine, there will be nothing in the nurse or the physician alien to the closest affiliation of this work with that of other physicians and nurses, but there will be mutual helpfulness in all particulars. Anything that now promotes this helps to hasten the day when mental disorders will be better understood and treated.

In the following pages are given the circular of information to applicants, and the course of instruction.

EDWARD COWLES,

Superintendent.

MCLEAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, having established at the McLean Hospital a school for nurses, offer to give to men and women desirous of becoming professional nurses a two years' course of training in general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

Those wishing to receive such a course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the McLean Hospital, Somerville, Mass.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. *They must be in sound health, and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact ; also, one from some responsible person as to their good character and good health.* Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Hospital and the approval of the Trustees, they will be received for two months on probation, at the expiration of which time they will, if accepted, sign an agreement to complete the prescribed course of two years.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the authority of the Superintendent of the Hospital and of the Board of Trustees ; and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Hospital. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months of trial are determined by the authorities in charge of the School, under the direction of the Trustees ; and the same authorities can in like manner discharge them at any time in case of misconduct or inefficiency. They reside in the Hospital, and serve as assistant nurses in its wards.

All nurses are required to be intelligent, trustworthy, kind, and cheerful.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick ; the managing of helpless patients in bed ; in moving, changing bed and body linen, making of beds, etc. ; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, preventing and dressing bed sores ; bandaging, applying of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings ; the preparing and serving of food, the

feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food ; the administering of enemata and use of the catheter ; attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship ; the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., and the care of excited, violent, and suicidal patients.

They are also given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in a proper manner, and are taught to take proper care of rooms and wards ; in keeping all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, etc. ; to observe the sick accurately in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, breathing, skin, temperature, sleep, appetite, effect of diet, of stimulants, and medicine ; the giving of massage, and the managing of convalescents.

Instructions will also be given in the modern methods of physical training, by the use of free movements and the usual apparatus, in a gymnasium provided for the patients. The nurses are taught the medical application of physical exercise. Each nurse is required to have a gymnasium costume ; the material for the dress will be furnished, at moderate cost, by the Hospital.

The instruction is given by the Superintendent of the Training School, and by the Supervisors and Head Nurses. Lectures and demonstrations will be given at stated periods by the Hospital Medical Staff. Examinations, chiefly upon practical points, take place from time to time.

The pupils are employed as assistant nurses in the wards of the Hospital. Women will be paid twelve dollars (\$12) per month during the first year, and fifteen dollars (\$15) per month during the second year, for their clothing and personal expenses. Their education during this time is considered as compensation for their services. Men will be paid twenty-three dollars (\$23) per month during the first year, and twenty-five (\$25) per month during the second year. These are the former rates not yet reduced to the Training-School system. Women graduates will be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month during the first year, and thirty dollars (\$30) per month thereafter. Those who have had an additional year of training at the General Hospital are paid thirty-five dollars (\$35) per month on returning to the service of

the McLean Hospital. Men graduates will be paid twenty-seven dollars (\$27) and thirty dollars (\$30) per month, according to length of service.

The men and women are required to wear at all times, while on duty in the wards, the Hospital uniform.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained receive (after final examinations) diplomas certifying to their period of training, their proficiency, and good character.

The right is reserved to terminate the connection of any nurse or pupil with the School, for any reason which may be deemed sufficient.

A female graduate of this School, who wishes to have additional practical experience and instruction in general nursing, has the privilege, under certain restrictions, of entering the Boston Training School for Nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Such graduates will, after one year's satisfactory study, receive the diploma from that School, in addition to the diploma received from the McLean Hospital Training-School.

N. B. This paper to be filled in (in the Candidate's own handwriting), and sent, with recommendations and physician's certificate, to the Superintendent of the McLean Hospital, Somerville, Mass.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full of Candidate
2. Are you single, married, widow, or widower ?
3. Your present or last occupation or }
employment ? }
4. Age last birthday, and date and place }
of birth ? }
5. Height ? Weight ?
6. In what school or schools educated, }
and in what place ? }
7. Are you strong and healthy, and }
have you always been so ? }
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect ?
9. Have you any physical defects ?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary }
complaint ? }
11. If a widow or widower, have you chil- }
dren ? How many ? Their ages ? }
How are they provided for ? }
12. Are you otherwise free from domestic }
responsibility, so that you are not }
liable to be called away ? }
13. Where (if any) was your last situa- }
tion, and how long were you in it ? }
14. Have you ever been in any training }
school or employed in any hospital }
or asylum ? If so, where and how }
long in each place ? }
15. The names in full and addresses of }
two persons, not of your own kin- }
dred, to be referred to. State how }
long each has known you. If pre- }
viously employed, one of these }
must be the last employer. }

Name
Address
has known me years.
Name
Address
has known me years.

Having read, and clearly understanding and agreeing to the foregoing conditions and regulations, I declare the above statement to be correct.

Signed
Candidate.

Present Address

Nearest Telegraph Office

Date 189

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

JUNIOR YEAR.

- A Manual for Hospital Nurses *Domville.*
 Physiology and Hygiene (to the Nervous System) *Hutchison.*
 Notes on Fever Nursing *Allan.*
 A Text-book of Nursing *Weeks.*
 What To Do First in Emergencies *Dulles.*
 Accidental Injuries *Cantlie.*
 Practical Instruction in Massage (twelve lessons).
 Physical Training (thirty lessons).
 Instruction in the Wards by the Supervisor and Superintendent of
 Nurses.
 A Lecture each week, First Assistant Physician.

SENIOR YEAR.

- Physiology and Hygiene (completed) *Hutchison.*
 A Text-book of Nursing (completed) *Weeks.*
 A Short Manual for Monthly Nurses *Cullniworth.*
 Notes on Surgery for Nurses *Bell.*
 Hand-book for Hospitals (selections),
State Charities Aid Association, N. Y.
 How to Care for the Insane *Granger.*
 Hand-book for the Instruction of Attendants on the Insane.
Sub-Com. British Med.-Psych. Association.
 Practical Instruction in Cooking (six lessons).
 Physical Training (thirty lessons).
 Instruction in the wards by the Supervisor and Superintendent of
 Nurses.
 A Lecture each week, Superintendent.

ORDER OF EXERCISES, 1892-93.

WOMEN.

Monday.

- 11.00 A. M. Junior Class (1st Div.), Recita-
 tion MISS CLELAND.
 4.15 P. M. Senior Class Recitation, . . . MISS WOODWARD.
 7.00 P. M. Junior Class (2d Div.), Recita-
 tion MISS CLELAND.
 8.00 P. M. Junior Class (1st Div.), Massage, MISS WOODWARD.
 8.00 P. M. Junior Class (2d Div.), Massage, MRS. PIERCE.

Tuesday.

- 11.00 A. M. Senior Class (2d Div.), Recitation MISS WOODWARD.
 4.15 P. M. Senior Class Lecture DR. COWLES.

Wednesday.

- 4.15 P. M. Senior Class, Instruction in Physical Training MISS BARTLETT.

Thursday.

- 11.00 A. M. Head Nurses, Review, etc. . . . MISS WOODWARD.
 2.00 P. M. Senior Class (1st or 2d Div.), Cooking MRS. DEARBORN.
 4.15 P. M. Junior Class, Lecture DR. TUTTLE.
 7.00 P. M. Junior Class, Instruction in Physical Training MISS BARTLETT.
 8.00 P. M. Junior Class (3d Div.), Massage, MISS WOODWARD.
 8.00 P. M. Junior Class (4th Div.), Massage, MRS. PIERCE.

Saturday.

- 4.15 P. M. Junior Class (in Divisions of Six on alternate weeks), Care of Sick Patients in Bed, Poulting, etc. MISS CLELAND.
 MISS CLARK.

MEN.

Monday.

- 4.15 P. M. Junior Class, Recitation DR. FULLER.
 6.30 P. M. Senior Class, Instruction in Physical Training MR. RYDER.

Tuesday.

- 11.00 A. M. Senior Class (1st or 2d Div., from Feb. 14th), Massage MR. WEBBER.
 4.15 P. M. Senior Class, Lecture DR. COWLES.

Wednesday.

- 4.15 P. M. Junior Class, Lecture DR. TUTTLE.

Thursday.

- 11.00 A. M. Junior Class (1st and 2d Div. on alternate weeks, from Feb. 16), Bandaging DR. FULLER.

- 2.00 P. M. Senior Class (1st or 2d Div.),
Cooking MRS. DEARBORN.
- 4.15 P. M. Junior Class, Instruction in Physi-
cal Training MR. RYDER.

Friday.

- 11.00 A. M. Junior Class (1st and 2d Div. on
alternate weeks, from Feb.
3d), Care of Sick Patients
in Bed, Poulticing, etc. . . . MR. WEBBER.
- 4.15 P. M. Senior Class, Recitation DR. FULLER.

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1893.

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MESSRS. ELIOT and BEMIS.

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Nominations.

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June and December.

MESSRS. WHITNEY and AMES.

January and July.

MESSRS. BEMIS and PROCTOR.

February and August.

MESSRS. WOLCOTT and KIMBALL.

March and September.

MESSRS. ENDICOTT and LOTHROP.

April and October.

MESSRS. DWIGHT and WALCOTT.

May and November.

MESSRS. ELIOT and THAYER.

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March and April.

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May.

MRS. J. C. GRAY. MRS. T. E. PROCTOR. MISS JEANIE L. MOTLEY

June.

MISS JEANIE L. MOTLEY. MRS. E. F. BOWDITCH.

July.

MISS ELLEN O. PROCTOR.

October.

MRS. E. F. BOWDITCH.

November.

MISS ANNE W. MORRILL.

MRS. H. W. HAYNES.

December.

MISS ELLEN O. PROCTOR.

General.

MISS ELIZABETH O. TAPPAN.

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Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Skin.

JAMES C. WHITE, M. D.

Physicians to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System.

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GEORGE L. WALTON, M. D.

Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Throat.

ALGERNON COOLIDGE, JR., M. D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients.

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Aural Surgeon.

J. ORNE GREEN, M. D.

Pathologist.

WILLIAM F. WHITNEY, M. D.

Chemist.

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CYRUS F. CARTER, M. D.

Assistant to Ophthalmic Surgeon.

FREDERICK E. CHENEY, M. D.

Assistants for Diseases of the Throat.

J. PAYSON CLARK, M. D.

FREDERICK C. COBB, M. D.

Assistant for Diseases of the Skin.

JOHN T. BOWEN, M. D.

Medical House Pupils, 1892-93

E. CHANNING STOWELL.

JOSEPH L. GOODALE.

Surgical House Pupils, 1892-93.

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CHARLES A. PORTER.

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FRANK LYMAN.

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MARIA B. BROWN.

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CHARLES H. SAMPSON, PH. G.

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2d Assistant Physician.

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Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

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Superintendent of Nurses and Matron.

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Annual Report
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